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District Nursing**

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*We are indebted to many officers of the City of Liverpool,
and to others, for their help in compiling this issue.*

EDITORIAL

LIVERPOOL. 6th October 1960

This date, we are confident, will go down as a landmark in nursing history. On that day Her Royal Highness Princess Alice opened the William Rathbone Staff College, and the first residential staff college for administrators in the public health service came into being.

For a number of years it has been obvious to the Queen's Institute and to others concerned in maintaining as efficient a public health service as possible, that in some areas the service could be developed more quickly and more widely if the increasing demand for junior administrators could be met. It is this need that the William Rathbone Staff College is setting out to fulfil.

The college offers special courses where students learn various aspects of administration itself and of teaching, by means of lectures (which are kept as informal as possible), individual tuition, outside visits and discussion groups.

Great emphasis is laid on the fact that students are *resident*. Nurses from different towns, counties and countries, from many walks of life, living together for three months, cannot help but give to and gain from each other a wider understanding of people and of the world in which they live. A few words at the breakfast table, or over a hot drink at bed-time, may have as much influence on a student's future attitude as the best of lectures.

The staff college has been established in Liverpool through the generosity of the former Liverpool Queen Victoria District Nursing Association, which has lent the house, free, to the Queen's Institute. The city which is the home of the new college, therefore, was not deliberately chosen. But had it been, it is difficult to imagine a better choice, because it was in Liverpool in 1859 that district nursing had its origin.

Further than that, Liverpool today offers to any visitor, and particularly to students of the William Rathbone Staff College who will be spending up to three months in the city, a wealth of amenities on which to draw for study or leisure, for practical work or cultural relaxation.

In this issue of *District Nursing* we have tried in a short space to portray the city of Liverpool as a background to the staff college: to present the life, and in particular the health and welfare of the city and of her citizens. We hope that it will help the visitor, and the future students of the William Rathbone Staff College, to understand her and, for however short a time, to take a place in her midst.

This extract from the Prologue of 'Liverpool Roundabout' is reproduced by kind permission of Mr. Whittington-Egan and the publishers, Messrs. Philip, Son and Nephew.

The Magic of Merseyside

by RICHARD WHITTINGTON-EGAN

I AM hard put to it to analyse the magic of Merseyside. Maybe I stand a shade too close to my subject. After all, James Joyce had to go to Trieste, Zurich and Paris before he could see his beloved Dublin in proper perspective, and it is usually the exile or the immigrant who gives the best account of himself as a city's biographer. True, Damon Runyon, late of the parish of Broadway, hailed from Manhattan—but it was Manhattan, Kansas. Like O. Henry, I cannot even catch the Voice of the City—unless it be the bovine mooings of the ships upon her river. All I know is that it whispers to me continually, and sometimes I fancy that I understand what it says.

Of one thing, however, I am sure. This Liverpool of mine is a city of moods—at once gay, sad, wistful, caressing and savage—and, like a proud woman, she does not give at once of her favours, but has to be wooed.

She is also beautiful.

If you doubt that, watch the spring hazing Calderstones Park; stroll through the still dockland on a lazy Sunday afternoon in summer; stand on the hilltop one autumn evening when the sun is reddening the roofs below and the smell of freshly-fallen rain is drifting up from the fertile hollow at the cathedral's feet; or, in the gathering twilight of a winter's afternoon, watch the skaters flashing and figuring on Sefton Park Lake beneath pink snow-

heavy skies. Then, if you have any sensitivity, deny her loveliness. Did not the great Turner distil the rainbow's fire from her sunsets at Waterloo, and the late Gordon Hemm make a sort of geometric poetry of her docks and buildings?

* * * *

NOR is it only the seasons that bring variant moods to Liverpool. She is a protean city, constant only in her inconstancy, changing morning, noon and night. Throughout the twenty-four hours subtle changes of expression pass across her face. The morning town of bustle and commerce and clerks sipping hurried "elevenses" is as different from the leisurely, shoppers' afternoon town, as is that afternoon town from the feverish night town, helter-skelter in pursuit of pleasure.

Just as the secret of happiness is to enjoy each minute in the living of it, looking neither back nor forward, so, I think, the way to appreciate Liverpool is to take each of her gifts in season. What can be more charming than on a sunny morning to stroll towards along the sparkling sand of Prince's Park Boulevard—so strongly reminiscent of certain corners of Paris—down the hill, past gracious Rodney Street and the dark, flower-bedded shell of St. Luke's Church, to where the whole city, bristling with adventure and possibilities, lies waiting at your feet. Lose yourself in the gay parade of pretty women shopping in Bold Street. Drift aimlessly with the tide. Luxuriate in your own sense of the absence of all urgency while the rest of the world goes busily by.

* * * *

WITH a one o'clock burst of gunfire a different atmosphere is ushered in. The tempo changes. The city's cafés fill. There is an hour's frantic activity as the hungry streams flow out from the stained wood and high stools of offices and counting-houses in dark corners of the city where things have changed but little since Dickens was their chronicler.

The panic subsides. Afternoon lays calm fingers across the town. Now is the time to taste the romance of the docks, the busy water-front that contrasts so splendidly



Liverpool Cathedral is notable for its size and for the fact that it is the only Anglican Cathedral to be built in the Northern Province since the Reformation; but it is chiefly remarkable for the beauty of its site and the magnificence of its architecture. Rising above the wooded slopes of St. James's Cemetery, it stands on a high ridge overlooking the city, across which its bells ring out on the Church's great days.

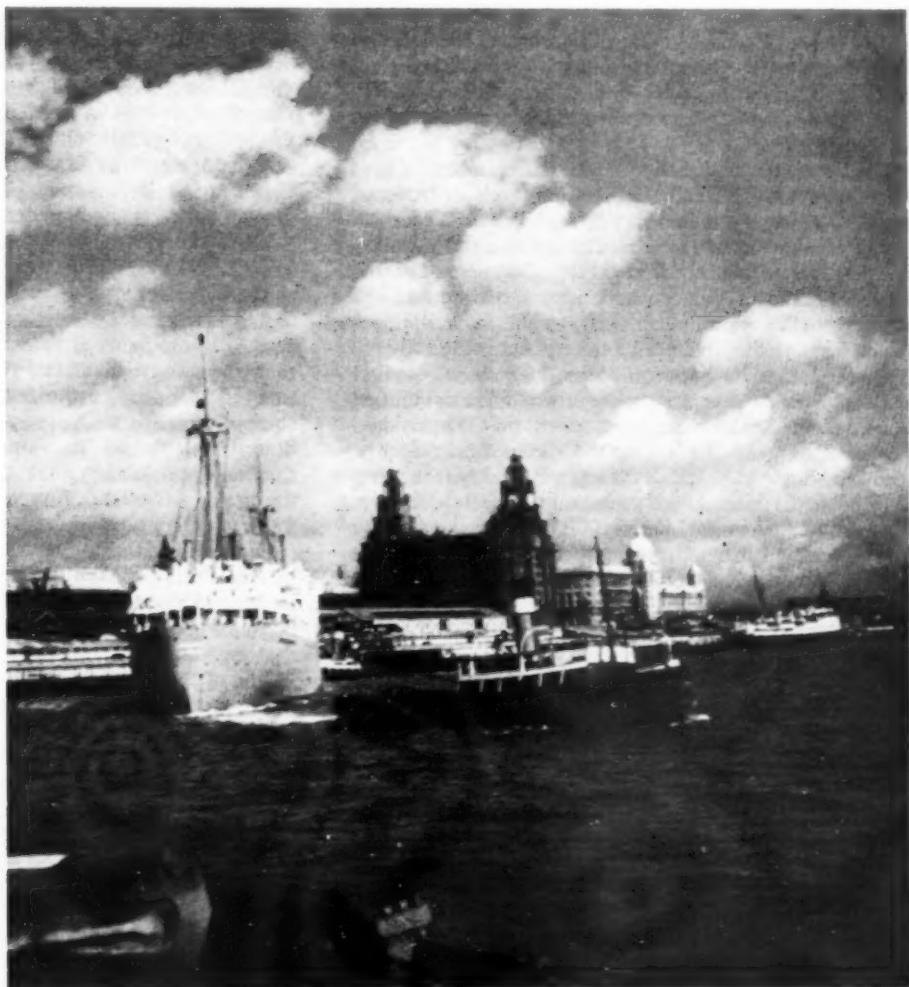
with the silent silver highway that slips unperturbably by. And here, "where the wild sea is tamed in a maze of granite squares and basins," you remember

The strong salt winds at Liverpool
That sweep across the Bay
Once brought the great proud ships of old
With teak from Mandalay,
With bars of gold from lands untold.
With cloves from Zanzibar,
With tea and jute from Chittagong
And rubber from Para;
Trim figure-head and snowy sail,
Tall mast and tapered spar
A rhythmic shanty from the waist,
The smell of Stockholm tar.

So afternoon slips imperceptibly into evening. The sky falls to meet the river. Shortly after five o'clock the

espresso bars are agog. Students and clerks, shoppers and shop assistants are equated over cups of coffee in those ante-rooms of night. The restaurants, the pubs, the cinemas, the theatres, the dance-halls, steal the brightness from shops and offices. The commercial quarter stands dark and silent—the demesne of cats and watchmen. Unbroken pools of orange light gleam on the cobbles of the Dock Road. Excitement may still stir in Chinatown and along the shady ways of the area that has been christened Liverpool's Little Harlem, but as the last buses speed away to the collection of villages that has become the suburbs of Liverpool, her moonlit face changes again.

The midnight chimes of the Liver Clock are carried on the sea-wind to the empty heart of the Exchange Flags. A new day is born. Tomorrow the adventure begins anew. Liverpool will wear a different dress, there will be a fresh expression on her face. Tomorrow I shall fall in love with her all over again.



*Liverpool from the Mersey:
a tug draws the bows of
a liner away from the
quayside. The tall building
with the clock-tower is
the Royal Liver Building.*

*The photographs in this issue,
with the exception of those on
pages 176 and 177, are
reproduced by courtesy of the
Corporation of Liverpool.*

"Step by step, public health has progressed until now it plays a part in the life of every citizen of Liverpool"

Public Health in the City of William Duncan and Mary Robinson

IN 1847 the average expectation of life of a child born in Liverpool was nineteen years. The infantile mortality rate was 229 per 1,000 live births; now it is twenty-six. The working-class population lived in conditions of indescribable filth and squalor, and periodic epidemics of cholera and typhoid fever ravaged the poorer districts.

Working daily amid such conditions, Dr. William Henry Duncan, a young general practitioner, was called upon to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee which had been set up to inquire into the health of large towns. The facts he was able to produce created a deep impression in London, and he decided to ensure that the City Fathers, also, should be made fully aware of the need for sanitary improvements. Accordingly he delivered two lectures to the influential Literary and Philosophical Society and afterwards reprinted the substance of his talks in pamphlet form.

The outcome, nationally, of the Parliamentary Commission's famous "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain" was the Public Health Act of 1848, but Liverpool had not waited for national legislation. The threat of cholera, and the local influence of Duncan and others had induced the town council to promote a private Bill in Parliament which became the Liverpool Sanitary Act, 1846.

On the 1st January, 1847, the town council took the first steps to use their new powers, setting up a new committee known as the health committee, which, on the same day, invited Dr. Duncan to become the first medical officer of health in England.

In his first report, Dr. Duncan said "The 1st January, 1847, found the pauper immigration from Ireland steadily increasing, and it continued in such rapidly progressive rates that by the end of June not less than 300,000 Irish had landed in Liverpool. Of these it was very moderately estimated that from 60,000 to 80,000 had located themselves among us, occupying every nook and cranny of the already overcrowded lodging houses and forcing their way into the cellars (about 3,000 in number) which had been closed under the provisions of the Health Act, 1842".

Lack of Sewage

Liverpool was ill-equipped to cope with such an invasion. Out of 57½ miles of streets only 25½ miles were wholly or partially sewered, and of the closely-packed, airless courts not one communicated with the street or sewer by a covered drain. There were 1,982 courts in the Parish of Liverpool, inhabited by 55,534 persons, which was more than one-third of the entire working-class population.

Duncan's work consisted mainly in visiting those places

where epidemics were most likely to commence, arranging for their cleansing, and reporting cases which needed treatment to the Select Vestry which controlled the totally inadequate hospital accommodation and the district medical service.

From these small yet brave beginnings there has developed a great department whose ramifications must go far beyond anything that Duncan and his contemporaries could have ever imagined. Step by step, as public need demanded and public opinion sanctioned, public health has progressed until now it plays a part in the life of every citizen of Liverpool.*

As most readers will know, the first medical officer of health was joined twelve years later by the first district nurse, Mary Robinson. These are but two of a long list of "firsts" of which Liverpool is justly proud. They include the first provincial children's hospital, the first tuberculosis campaign, the first Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the first school for the blind, and the first school of tropical medicine.

Longer-than-life Interest

The interest the public health department takes today in those under its care extends from before birth (1,846 mothers attended ante-natal clinics last year) to after death (arrangements were made last year for the burial or cremation of 153 people; the remains of four people were shipped abroad, to Norway, Canada, and the United States of America). Its scope ranges from accidents in the home and food hygiene, to radiation monitoring and the provisions of the Young Person's Employment Act, 1938.

Dipping into the annual report of the medical officer of health, Professor Andrew Semple, is a fascinating and instructive occupation (and, we must admit, a time-consuming one; such is the range of work to be covered that the volume is an inch thick).

One of the most interesting sections reports encouraging progress in the work of the premature baby nurses. The first of these nurses was appointed in 1955; she was joined by a second nurse a year later and by a third in 1957.

All mothers booked for a domiciliary delivery in Liverpool are admitted to hospital if they go into labour prematurely, provided that on arrival the midwife does not find the birth imminent. In the latter case, the general practitioner decides whether or not mother and baby should be transferred to hospital; between forty and fifty are transferred each year.

* Quoted from the Official Industrial Handbook.

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The length of time a premature baby nurse attends varies from case to case, depending on such factors as the condition of the baby, the type of home and the ability of the mother to look after her baby. The nurses realise that one of their most important duties is teaching the mothers to care for their very small babies.

Last year 8 per cent of the births in the city were premature; for the previous four years the figure was 8.2 per cent. In 1955 of 187 premature infants born at home and nursed at home, 182 were alive at the end of twenty-eight days; for 1959 the corresponding figures are 199 and 195. The remarkably low neo-natal mortality rates were 26.7 and 20.1. During the five years, 1,017 babies were born prematurely at home and nursed wholly at home, with a neo-natal mortality rate of 22.6.

Each year an increasing number of babies are discharged from hospital to the care of the three premature baby nurses. In 1955 only forty-eight were so discharged, while for last year the figure is 439. The total for the five-year period is 1,218.

Diabetic Health Visitor

The follow-up and after-care of diabetic patients in Liverpool is assured by the assignment of a health visitor solely to this work. She keeps very close contact and liaison with G.P.'s, statutory and voluntary bodies, and the hospitals, particularly the David Lewis Northern Hospital, where most of the diabetics are treated. If they are admitted as in-patients to other hospitals, contact is maintained.

This health visitor faces a variety of problems, ranging from those peculiar to the aged, to employment difficulties and general welfare work. In many cases it is found essential to keep in close touch with the patients at home. Often instructions given by the doctor or in hospital are not fully understood, and the health visitor explains carefully; she frequently demonstrates diets, which is particularly helpful to new patients.

At home, some of the older diabetics have been grateful for meals on wheels which the health visitor has arranged, and some of the younger, unemployed patients have found occupational therapy a wonderful morale booster. In hospital, the health visitor has made regular visits to the out-patients departments and to the wards for discussions with the ward sister, dietician and almoner.

Mass X-Ray

Another rewarding scheme of the health department was a really large-scale mass radiography campaign, which took place in the spring of last year. The campaign itself lasted a month, but extensive preparations took place for eighteen months beforehand, when forty health visitors were seconded to recruit from the general public the 11,000 voluntary workers who were required to cover the whole city. The health visitors then trained and organised these workers ready for the campaign.

The campaign was a great success. 454,286 people were X-rayed during the four weeks, plus another 18,381 at a special unit operating at the health department during

the preceding weeks. This meant that 76.5 per cent of the available population of Liverpool were X-rayed; and in addition, more than 80,000 other people, mainly resident in the neighbouring area and nearly half of them employed in the city of Liverpool, were also X-rayed.

The resulting X-rays brought to light 1,045 new cases of active tuberculosis and 1,731 cases which needed occasional supervision. The previous year 795 new cases had been discovered, so the campaign may be said to represent fourteen months' normal discovery. This spectacular removal from the community of so many cases is expected to have significant effects on the number of new cases in the future.

Mental Health Centre

With an eye to the future, chief amongst the city council's proposals under the Mental Health Act, 1959, is the provision of a mental health centre. This is designed to co-ordinate the various agencies connected with mental health work, and to offer a friendly atmosphere for the patient. The centre will provide facilities for case conferences and a social club, as well as accommodation for the administrative and visiting staff of the service.

Another of the services provided by the health department deals with the care of the aged. There are 1,190 old people at present being cared for in hostels run by the health department and in this context it is interesting to note that the original Derby Home of the Queen Victoria District Nursing Association has been converted and extended to make one of the most modern and attractive hostels for aged persons in the city. Considerable services are also available to encourage and help the aged to remain happily within their own homes. Recently the home help service has been extended with this in mind; also the "meals on wheels" service has now increased and supplies over 1,016 meals per week to old people in need in Liverpool.

A year ago the district nursing service in Liverpool was transferred to the direct control of the health department. The city council has entered into membership with the Queen's Institute. The service has continued to develop and an interesting recent innovation has been an arrangement whereby two duty Queen's nurses are taken nightly by car, equipped with radio-telephone, to give urgent late-night nursings including morphia injections, to very old patients.

Perhaps one of the most interesting of the new services which is being rapidly developed by the health department is the extensive domiciliary occupational therapy service now provided. Although this service only started in 1958 there are now six fully qualified occupational therapists and a modern unit which has just been completed. The occupational therapists are mobile and visit all types of patients in their own homes to assist in their active rehabilitation.

This service is an excellent example of how modern preventive medicine is as concerned with the prevention of crippling handicaps as it is with chronic illness, as well as fighting more acute disease.

The Port Health Authority has four main concerns: infectious diseases; hygiene on ships; imported foodstuffs; emergency medical service for shipping

The Health of the Port

by THOMAS L. HOBDAY, M.B., CH.B. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.P.A.
Principal Medical Officer, Port Health Authority, Liverpool

CERTAIN diseases have always been recognised as a particular menace to human communities. These diseases, five in number, have in ancient times held whole countries in dread because of their outstanding severity and, above all, because they spread rapidly from one person to another so that a single traveller from an infected area could endanger a whole country. We recognise these diseases today as cholera, plague, smallpox, typhus and yellow fever. In England alone, cholera killed 55,000 in 1849; 68,000 died of plague (the Black Death) in London in 1665; as recently as 1871, 23,000 died of smallpox; typhus (gaol fever) and yellow fever have never wrought such damage in England, but nevertheless in 1875 1,500 persons died here of typhus, and in Lisbon in 1857 6,000 died of yellow fever.

Long before the bacterial theory of diseases was recognised, the dangers of importing these diseases by travellers, in particular travellers from the East, received empirical recognition. Ships were held off seaports for forty days (the "quarantine") before anyone was allowed to land, in order that any disease which might be incubating could develop and be recognised. As early as 1374 quarantine stations were established in Italy, and travellers were confined to shore hospitals, or lazarets, for the quarantine period.

In Great Britain we were, as an island, in a favoured position, as the only means of importing disease was by shipping, and long before the appointment of port medical officers, quarantine regulations were enforced by the Customs authorities who had to secure doctors as best they could to examine a suspected ship. Ship-owners, who resented delay, were always ready to evade detention off the port, and in the eighteenth century an Admiralty warship was allotted to Liverpool and patrolled the river Mersey to ensure that ships could not dock before inspection.

In 1874 Liverpool appointed a full-time medical officer to deal exclusively with suspected shipping, and the powers of detention, hitherto vested in the Customs, were transferred to the medical officer. In the same year a separate local authority was established, termed the Liverpool Port Sanitary Authority, and this body, with a staff of doctors and inspectors, undertook the inspection of all shipping within the Mersey. The objects of the Authority are defined by Dr. E. W. Hope, in his book *Health of the Gateway* as these: "To maintain a sound defence, based not upon fear but on scientific knowledge and common sense, against imported danger to health."

This title was later changed to the Liverpool Port Health Authority, and, of course, the nature of the duties

and methods of work have greatly changed since its inception. These changes are primarily due to the application of medical discoveries which have deprived the quarantinable diseases of much of their ancient menace: to the development of a spirit of full co-operation between the shipowners and the Authority, and to greatly improved facilities for communication between incoming ships and the port; while certain new responsibilities such as the examination of imported food have been added.

Today the Authority has four main duties: firstly, the historical duty of recognising and controlling any serious infectious diseases which may enter the country through the port; secondly, the maintenance of a high standard of hygiene in ships using the port; thirdly, the examination of imported foodstuffs of all types, to ensure that they cannot cause illness in the consumer; and fourthly, the provision of an emergency medical service for shipping in or near the port of Liverpool.

The staff has greatly increased since the early days. There is a port medical officer and a deputy port medical officer (who are the medical officer of health and the deputy medical officer of health for the city of Liverpool, respectively); a principal and an assistant medical officer; three administrative officers; six port health inspectors, eight port food inspectors and twelve rodent operatives.

Inspection of Ships

The inspection of incoming shipping is undertaken by the medical officers. Liverpool is one of the busiest ports in the world, and over 6,000 ships dock annually from abroad, any one of which might carry serious infectious disease. The World Health Organisation circulates a weekly record of major infectious diseases to the port medical officer, showing which foreign ports we must consider dangerous.

All incoming ships from foreign ports are boarded by a river pilot off Anglesey and, if the ship is from an infected port or if there is any sickness aboard, a radio message is sent to the Port Health Authority which states the name of the ship, the time of arrival, and gives full particulars of any sick persons who may be aboard. When such a message has been sent, the ship has to fly a three-flag signal (L.I.M. in the international code) if it is daytime, or, if within the hours of darkness, red-over-white lights have to be shown. These signals have the dual purpose of identifying the ship to the boarding tender used by the doctor, and also warn everybody that the ship has been to an infected port or has sickness aboard and has not yet received clearance from the doctor.

Assisted by the information in the telegram, the doctor

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meets the ship in the port health tender. One of the difficulties of ship inspection in a tidal river is that the ship must be near the dock gates, and be prepared to dock, before the time of high water, otherwise there may be a very expensive delay before the next opportunity to dock occurs. Accordingly, the medical authorities always attempt to conduct the inspection of the ship while the vessel is moving up the river, and this in turn means that the boarding tender may go as far as five or ten miles out from the port to meet the incoming ship. Neither ship normally stops, and the tender touches alongside, while the vessels are still under way, to allow the doctor to step aboard. This transhipment can be quite exciting on a rough, dark night! Once aboard, the doctor conducts any inspection he thinks necessary, and does not issue the permission to dock until he is satisfied. Where only minor diseases are discovered, such as chickenpox or measles, the ship is, of course, allowed to dock, and the patient is removed in relative comfort from the ship at the dockside. Afterwards the cabin concerned is thoroughly disinfected.

Routine Following Diagnosis

When, however (as last happened in 1958), a serious disease such as smallpox is revealed, the ship is always held in the river until all the necessary precautions have been taken. These days, it is almost certain that we would hear in advance of a case of suspected smallpox, and this permits the vaccination, in advance, of all those who may have to board the ship on arrival. When the ship actually arrives in the river and smallpox has been diagnosed, whether following an advance radio telegram or a routine inspection of the crew by the boarding doctor, a regular routine is followed.

Primarily, of course, the actual patient is transferred to the port health tender and landed at a little used landing-stage. A special ambulance then conveys him to the smallpox hospital, which is kept always ready for such an emergency. Meanwhile, aboard the ship, everyone is examined and, where necessary, vaccinated. Every member of the crew and every passenger has to give his exact destination, and that day letters are sent to the medical officer of each area concerned to warn him that a smallpox contact has entered his area. Only when all this has been done is the ship freed from medical control.

The work is done by a team of doctors and health inspectors, and it must be remembered that ships entering the Mersey may bring up to two thousand passengers, all likely to disperse in different directions, and, if due precautions are not taken, any one of them might start a new focus of disease elsewhere. Thus it will be appreciated

that a heavy and responsible burden lies on the Authority when such incidents occur. We naturally prepare as much as possible in advance, and we have all the equipment, medical and administrative, which would be required to deal with a smallpox incident involving two thousand people, ready and available at a moment's notice. Aboard the tender are complete protection suits for those who would move the case, and the crew, health inspectors, ambulance drivers, hospital staff and doctors are vaccinated annually. These arrangements work very well and when a large passenger liner arrived in Liverpool in 1958 with a very serious case of Asiatic smallpox, the ship was detained for only four hours; although the passengers dispersed over all the country, no further cases occurred involving persons aboard the ship.

Always On Call

In addition to the traditional inspection of shipping for infectious diseases, the Port Health Authority also operates a 24-hour emergency medical service on the river. The duty doctor is always on call, and in these days of easy radio communications the master of a ship at sea can always communicate with him; radio-telephone links make it possible for a captain frequently to speak directly with the doctor if he wishes. A ring of the bedside telephone may mean an urgent discussion with the master of a ship fifty miles away in a rough sea!

The port health tender is able to move under all conditions: it is a craft of 300 tons, and carries full medical and surgical equipment, as we have always to consider that conditions may be too rough, or too foggy, to move a sick or injured man, and full attention may be required where he is. The tender also has two-way radio, and all the necessary hospital and ambulance arrangements on shore can be made by radio from many miles out of the port. In recent years doctors of the Authority have made many trips in reply to emergency calls; in one instance recently, it took twelve hours in high seas before an injured man could be taken off a vessel in Liverpool Bay.



A typical telegram

As soon as possible after docking, all ships from foreign ports are visited by a port health inspector. The general state of hygiene in the ship is assessed, and particular attention is paid to the living quarters and the galleys, or kitchens. Conditions at sea have greatly improved in the last fifty years, but seafarers still have occasion to be grateful to port health inspectors for these periodic visits. Any defects found are noted and passed to the owners or agents for the necessary action.

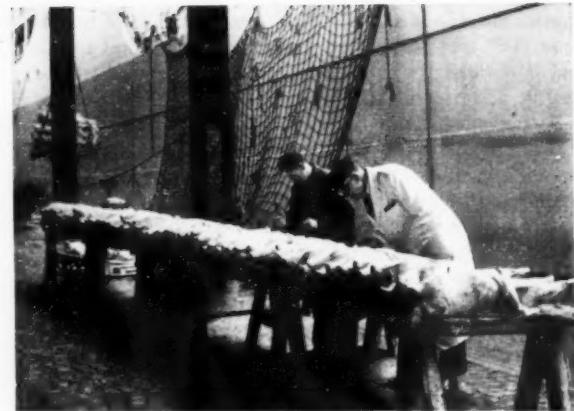
Under international agreement ships are searched for evidence of rats every six months, and if any such evidence is found, the vessel is fumigated with hydrogen cyanide. This has done a great deal to reduce the numbers of rats in ships, and now only about five ships in a hundred require fumigation after this regular inspection. Plague, the great epidemic killer responsible for the Black Death in 1665, is now known to be spread by bites from fleas which have been feeding upon rats, and the reduction in the hazard of plague is due largely to the freedom of ships from rats, as the eastern type of rat, or black rat that harbours this flea, can enter our country only by ship.

Fresh Water Test

The port health inspectors are also concerned with the testing of fresh water in ships. In modern cities we are used to a plentiful, pure supply of drinking water. Ships, however, have to take water under varying conditions all over the world, sometimes from shore hydrants, sometimes from water barges. There are many opportunities for contamination, and it is essential to take regular samples to ensure that the water cannot endanger health. Samples are submitted for expert bacteriological examination and, when germs are found, the agents or owners of the ship are advised on the most appropriate measures of purification. Apart from these routine duties, the port health inspectors are always ready to assist the medical officers in the investigation of particular incidents of public health interest, such as outbreaks of food-poisoning in ships. The inspectors are highly-qualified late merchant navy officers, and can thus appreciate the special features of health problems at sea.

The twelve rodent operatives of the Authority are constantly trapping rats over the port area, and in ships. Although, of course, they inevitably reduce the rat population, their specific task is rather to sample the rats at various places throughout the port. A proportion of these rats, and any rat found dead without obvious cause, are sent for bacteriological examination, and evidence of plague is sought. In addition to these duties, the operatives assist the health inspectors in the routine examination of ships.

Last year about three million tons of foodstuffs were imported, from almost all the countries of the world, into Liverpool. Any of this food, produced under conditions largely unknown to us, might lead to illness if not in sound condition. Port health authorities have the duty to enforce the Imported Food Regulations, and associated enactments, and this imposes the duty of regular inspection and sampling of all imported foodstuffs.



Port Food Inspectors examining a consignment of meat

In Liverpool we work as follows: the food inspectors inspect a document carried in every ship, called the cargo manifest. This shows each individual item of cargo carried, and it is easy to see whether any foodstuffs are aboard. If there are foodstuffs in the ship, the inspector discusses the exact time of unloading with the master stevedore, and he is in attendance when the commodity leaves the ship.

The nature of the inspection then varies according to the type of food concerned. Normally a percentage examination is made first, and, if any defects are found, the whole consignment may be examined piece by piece. This is often done in the case of, for example, meat carcasses. Certain types of food cargoes carry special risks: egg products and coconut, for example, have been shown occasionally to be contaminated with harmful bacteria, while fresh fruit may have been sprayed with a poisonous insecticide while growing. These possibilities are investigated in collaboration with expert bacteriological and analytical assistance.

Unfit Food

When it is finally decided that a particular consignment of food is not suitable for human consumption, the importing firm may choose between destruction, re-export, downgrading (to, for example, cattle food) or, in appropriate instances, to a process of sterilisation. If the conversion to cattle food or sterilisation takes place outside Liverpool, the matter is always referred to the appropriate medical officer of health in order that the process can be supervised. The legislation confers wide powers upon the Port Health Authority in relation to imported food, but we find that importers are very co-operative and meet our recommendations without the necessity for legal measures.

The rapid transit of passengers by air has brought special public health problems. If, for example, a visitor to Bombay catches smallpox there, he will feel quite well for twelve days or so, and only then will the signs and symptoms of the disease appear. If he is travelling by ship, he is ill some time before arrival here, and, even if a radio telegram is not sent in advance, his illness will be detected when the doctor boards the ship in the river.

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But supposing he flies from Bombay on, say, the day after he caught the disease? He is still going to show signs and symptoms in twelve days' time, but there is no doctor who could anticipate this when he lands here only two days after infection: he is still within the incubation period.

This is a serious problem to all health authorities, particularly those, such as Liverpool, which have a large airport. In the days of more restrictive attitudes, the travellers might have found themselves confined to an isolation hospital just to see whether they would develop the disease! Nowadays this is, of course, out of the question and would rob air travel of all its value.

We therefore meet the problem in these ways. Firstly, all travellers arriving from areas known to be centres of epidemic disease are required to show International Certificates of Vaccination, which must not be more than three years old. Secondly, all passengers arriving from such areas are addressed by a doctor on arrival, and warned that, if they fall ill within three weeks, they should communicate with a doctor immediately, and inform him of

their visit abroad. To reinforce this, they are given a standard warning card which briefly explains the danger to them, which they are asked to produce to the doctor if they fall ill. Liverpool airport does not receive a very large number of aircraft directly from infected areas, but these precautions are always taken when such aircraft arrive.

You will now appreciate that the work of Liverpool Port Health Authority has greatly changed since the purely restrictive interpretation of quarantine. While retaining our ancient watch for the serious diseases, we have adapted our methods in accordance with modern commerce; and, in addition, further responsibilities have fallen upon us, particularly in relation to the examination of food and the provision of an emergency medical service on the river. Instead of working against a background of restriction alone, we now enjoy the co-operation of all concerned and form an essential element in the daily business of this great port.

I am indebted to Professor Andrew B. Semple, Medical Officer of Health for the Port of Liverpool, for permission to publish this account.

T.L.H.

Tribute from G.P.s.

The Local Medical Committee for the County of London has given an extra fifty guineas to the Central Council for District Nursing in London "in view of the present special circumstances and as a mark of the great esteem felt for the members of the district nursing service by the general practitioners in London".

This is in addition to the 100 guineas which the Committee contributes every year "in recognition of the sterling work done by the district nursing associations".

Extended Membership of R.C.N.

The Privy Council has made Orders in Council which allow alterations to the Royal Charter and bye-laws of the Royal College of Nursing, enabling the College to extend its membership to all registered nurses of either sex.

Since its foundation in 1916 membership of the Royal College of Nursing has been open only to general trained state registered women nurses. In future both men and women holding the qualification of state registered nurse, registered mental nurse, registered nurse for mental defectives, registered nurse for sick children and registered fever nurse, will be eligible for membership.

The council of the College has appointed a male nurse to the staff for the first time. Mr. K. W. Newstead, S.R.N., R.M.N., R.M.P.A., R.F.N., Sister Tutor Diploma, at present principal tutor, Holloway Sanatorium, takes up his duties as professional secretary this month.

Mr. Newstead is a member of the standing nursing advisory committee of the Central Health Services Council, serves on the Brookwood Hospital Management Committee and on the Board of Examiners of the General Nursing Council, and was formerly a member of the Lincoln City Mental Health Sub-Committee.

Christmas is coming.

The geese are getting fat,

Please to put a penny in the old man's hat.

If you haven't got a penny, a ha'penny will do,

If you haven't got a ha'penny, God bless you.

Although part of a Christmas carol popular with choirs today, these lines were written many years ago, and we feel sure that none of our readers are in such reduced straits as those mentioned in the rhyme. We therefore offer our suggestions for your

Presents

Head your Christmas present list with the names of your colleagues to whom you are giving a year's subscription to *District Nursing* at the special Christmas rate—only £1 for the whole year, a saving of 4s. on each.

Send us—Circulation Department, 57 Lower Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1—the names and addresses of your friends, with a cheque or postal order, and we will post the December issue with greetings from you.

and Cards

Two types are available this year:

(1) A card bearing a coloured photograph of one of the gardens opened for the Institute's Gardens Scheme.

Size 6 in. × 5 in.—price 6d. each

(2) A limited number of cards with black and white vignette drawing of the Institute's headquarters

Size 6 in. × 5 in.—price 6d. each

Prices are inclusive of envelopes and postage.

Orders, with money, should be sent to the General Secretary, Queen's Institute of District Nursing, 57 Lower Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1.

Seated at a table which once belonged to Florence Nightingale
Princess Alice signs the visitors' book

ROYAL OPENING FOR WILLIAM RATHBONE STAFF COLLEGE

"I AM very happy to be in Liverpool on what is, to members of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, a very memorable occasion."

Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, president of the Queen's Institute, took obvious pleasure in opening officially the William Rathbone Staff College in Princes Road, Liverpool, on 6th October. After being received outside the college by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Liverpool (Alderman J. Leslie Hughes and Mrs. Frederick O'Neill), Her Royal Highness, escorted by Lord Derby, was received in the entrance hall by the Dowager Lady Rayleigh, chairman of council.

Lady Rayleigh presented Miss E. C. Thomas, principal of the college; Mr. A. H. M. Wedderburn, vice-chairman of council; Mr. William Rathbone, chairman of the centenary appeal executive committee; Miss Joan Gray, general superintendent; Miss Joan Anslow, general secretary; Lady Richmond, a vice-president; Miss Edna Jackson, representing the Minister of Health; Lord Cohen of Birkenhead, guest speaker at the afternoon meeting; and Professor Andrew Semple, M.O.H., Liverpool.

The Royal party then took their places with other guests in the fresh, celadon-green papered and curtained dining-room, and Lady Rayleigh invited Her Royal Highness to perform the opening ceremony. In her address, Princess Alice referred to the need to help prepare nurses for administration and teaching which had been obvious for some years. Miss E. J. Merry, a former general superintendent of the Queen's Institute, had been the author of the practical solution which had led to the establishment of the William Rathbone Staff College, named after the founder of district nursing.



"This college, which is being officially opened today, is the first residential staff college of its kind, and it seems to me a very happy augury for the future that it should be situated here in Liverpool, the parent city of district nursing.

"As the services of district nursing spread throughout the country, London obviously became the centre of gravity and the headquarters was established there, from whence all the work could be more conveniently co-ordinated and directed.

"But the pendulum has swung back once more to Liverpool with its tradition of social services, moral welfare work and generous voluntary help to the sick and those in need. The establishment of this staff college is a further example of continuity in that tradition.

"As president of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, I can speak for all its members in saying how much we appreciate the wonderful generosity and foresight of the Liverpool Queen Victoria District Nursing Association in handing over their central nurses' home to the Q.I.D.N. and to the nation, rent free, fully furnished and equipped, to be the first residential staff college to help administrators and lecturers in the fields of district nursing, both in this country and abroad.

"This does not mean that funds from our centenary appeal will not be made available for this college. But that does not detract from our realization of the importance of the gift which is, as Mrs. Stocks has said in her book, "merely a new expression of Liverpool's century-old readiness to give."

"The underlying idea of a staff college for nurses is to help and train women in leadership instead of leaving it to them to become senior people after much trial and error. In these days there is no longer room or time for such natural progression. We must be trained and expert at our particular job now, and so it is with future superintendents or administrators in the field of nursing.

"Efficiency alone, of course, will not make a leader. She must be an entirely human person, a so-called



Her Royal Highness pictured with the bust of William Rathbone which stands in the entrance hall

invisible leader, with the ability to establish, amongst those serving with her, a multiple leadership working towards an honest integration of all points of view and drawing out the best in each individual for the good of the work she and they have chosen.

"She cannot be a leader unless she rubs people up the right way and she cannot be a leader without a sense of responsibility, not only when all goes smoothly, but even in failure; and she must never blame anyone else for what has happened."

Princess Alice drew attention to the fact that although the college would be heavily subsidised, it was expected that nurses attending courses would need financial help. Some scholarships would be available to cover fees, and it was hoped that local health authorities would second nurses on full salary, with a view to their return fully prepared for administrative or teaching posts.

"I would like to conclude by making an appeal, not only to our known friends but to everyone throughout the country, to give their support and encouragement to this new step taken by the district nursing service on entering their second century of work."

After a vote of thanks from Professor Semple, Her Royal Highness toured the college under the guidance of Miss Thomas, coming finally to the drawing-room. Waiting here to be presented were Mrs. M. E. Jones and Mr. N. S. Mumby, chairman and honorary secretary of the former Liverpool Queen Victoria District Nursing Association;

Miss M. Hughes and Miss D. Prenton, tutor and bursar of the college; and nine students who are taking the first course. The official programme cited eight students, but Her Royal Highness, with the intense personal interest she always takes, noted the absence of Miss Lee from Newfoundland, the student who had earlier presented a bouquet to her, and asked that Miss Lee should be included.

Before leaving for a luncheon given by the Lord Mayor, in a gracious gesture Princess Alice handed her bouquet to Miss Thomas, to be given to the missing tenth student who had been receiving hospital treatment for some days. It was the final touch to an inspiring occasion which left the students determined to prove themselves worthy to take their places in district nursing history, or to quote their own words "to go on and do great things."

* * *

After the luncheon in one of the reception rooms of the town hall, Princess Alice took the chair at a meeting when Dame Barbara Brooke spoke of the activities of the Queen's Institute and explained the events which had led up to the establishment of the William Rathbone Staff College. Following the address (printed on page 178) by the guest speaker, Lord Cohen, the company took tea, at the invitation of the Lord Mayor, in the magnificent ballroom. Its three chandeliers reflected in the long mirrors a long vista of light stretching into the distance, a happy omen for the William Rathbone Staff College.



Princess Alice spoke to each of the students taking the first course

Photographs by courtesy of Liverpool Daily Post and Echo

Fresh Orientations

by THE LORD COHEN OF BIRKENHEAD, M.D., F.R.C.P., J.P., K.S.T.J.
Professor of Medicine, University of Liverpool

IT is a great privilege to participate in this ceremony today. I can recall over thirty-five years ago, going to No. 1 Princes Road to lecture to the district nurses there, and I have since those days retained a very warm interest in the work of that institution. Dame Barbara has related their history: the beginnings in Liverpool and the importance of this movement to the world of medicine in general. I am glad she did so. We here are most grateful to her for the tribute which she has paid to us, and the tribute she and others have paid to William Rathbone and his family, not only for what they have done in the past but for what they are continuing to do for the welfare of this great association of which William Rathbone was the progenitor. For some years indeed he and his family financed the original activities of this association in Liverpool.

Controlling Infant Mortality

Some years after William Rathbone founded the district nursing association in Liverpool he became aware, as did others including Florence Nightingale, of the need for the nurse visiting the sick poor in the home and that she has functions other than simply nursing the sick: educating the families whom she is visiting in matters of cleanliness, in matters of management of the household, in the care of the mother during the ante-natal period and of the infant after birth. These were the beginnings of the great movement towards the control of infant mortality in this country.

Since the National Health Service was established some twelve years ago there has been a general feeling in some quarters that the days of voluntary activity in the health service are past. Nothing could be further from the truth. The day of voluntary activity is still here and in even greater measure, because it is through voluntary activity that the seeds which were sown in the past can flourish, can flower and then, when their universal benefit is shown, be taken over by local and central government.

This happened in the case of the district nurse, for in 1892 the county of Buckingham employed on a full-time basis certain nurses who carried out the functions of what until 1948 were the functions of the health visitor. Very shortly afterwards Florence Nightingale recognised that this was indeed a new profession; a profession which incorporated the old profession of nursing but which took on a rather more varied character and which was certainly not inferior in status or prestige or value to nursing the patient in hospital.

From these roots sprang the great public health nursing of today, comprising not only the district nurse and nur-

sery nurse, but the health visitor, the nurses attending the school medical service, the midwives and so on; and that has resulted in enormous benefit to the health of this country. For example, at the beginning of this century the infantile mortality was seventy-eight per thousand. The last figures which are available show that the infant mortality in this country has an average of less than one third of what it was just over fifty years ago, and that is in large measure due not to our hospital services alone but to the instruction and help which are given in the home by nurses and midwives who attend within the domiciliary service.

But today what I want to stress is that there are advances in medicine which are calling for fresh orientations in the field of public health nursing; in the fields for which this college which was opened this morning must cater. The old infectious diseases that virtually decimated the population of this country from time to time—smallpox, typhus, cholera and the like—have practically disappeared. Typhoid, dysentery and other infectious diseases are now rarely seen. Diphtheria, which until 1942 was affecting on an average some 55,000 persons a year with a death-rate of 3,000 has now virtually been controlled (except that when we relax our efforts there appears a recrudescence of the infection). Poliomyelitis (for which vaccination began a few years ago, and for which we have managed to vaccinate some eighty per cent of children of school age but succeeded only, despite all efforts, in vaccinating under fifty per cent of those aged between fifteen and twenty-four), has this year been a less prevalent and fatal disease than for at any rate a period of twelve or thirteen years. Before that time the incidence of the disease was rising.

The Prodding Nurse

You may ask, what has this to do with the work of the public health nurse? The answer is, Everything! The control of these diseases has been by methods which, although they may be relatively simple from the point of view of central administration, require constant prodding in the home and constant prodding at clinics to try to ensure that these methods are carried out by the people of this country.

Dame Barbara spoke of the pasteurisation of milk: but despite the view that perhaps we should return to nature, pasteurisation of milk has had a remarkable effect. Some thirty years ago the incidence of surgical tuberculosis in this country was very high, the death rate considerable. There were hospitals devoted to the treatment of surgical tuberculosis and tuberculosis of glands, joints, bones and of the digestive tract. Today the incidence of those diseases,

solely through improving on nature by pasteurisation and the like, has been so lowered that medical students rarely see surgical tuberculosis, and the hospitals once devoted to their care are now practically empty of those particular diseases and have been placed to other uses.

Professor Semple spoke of the spectacular use of drugs in the treatment of disease. What has that to do with public health nursing? A man of seventy some twenty years ago who developed pneumonia would almost certainly die of the disease; today he will almost certainly survive. Tuberculosis of the lungs killed some 40,000 people a year forty years ago; even by 1948, with the improved housing and nutrition of the country, there was still a death-rate of 20,000 and the sanatoria were full with a waiting list of many months for practically every one in the country. But again with our new methods of treatment the death-rate has dropped to one-fifth of what it was only twelve years ago.

Again, we keep people alive by medicines. They are medicated survivors, as it were. The diabetic with insulin who thirty years ago at the age of thirty might have been expected, on a strict diet and very restricted activity, to survive five years, now lives a virtually normal life for the normal average life expectancy. Now this is the core of the problem: we have an ageing population. In 1900 in this country three people out of every hundred were over the age of seventy. Today there are six, and in twenty years' time there will be fourteen so that one in seven of the population will be over the age of seventy.

What does this mean? At present, even if one survives, increasing disability such as arthritis, the damage to the heart which is an age change preventing the climbing of stairs and so forth, chest conditions which come to the aged, high blood pressures and the like; all these limit the activity of a vast number of the aged.

What are we to do? Put the people into geriatric hos-

pitals or try to establish the circumstances in the home which will enable them to live as normal a life as possible? It is in the latter that the work of the public health nurses, the district nurses, the health visitors and the like must play an ever-increasing part. Again, with the Mental Health Act of 1959 we have hoped to re-orientate the emphasis on the care of the mentally afflicted towards the community and try to ensure that community care plays a much greater part than does institutional care in their treatment and their rehabilitation, so that they can play as full a part as possible in the society in which they live. This again will mean an immensely burdensome task for those who, like district nurses and others in the public health nursing service, have to look after this domiciliary treatment.

Widening Field

There are new fields opening and extending to the public health nurse and since 1948 there has been an ever-widening field for the health visitor, whose unit is now not the patient but the family: and that is indeed as it should be. So that we see that the function of those who will undertake work in our present services is not simply that of the old sick nurse who looked after the sick, but a vast array of other functions.

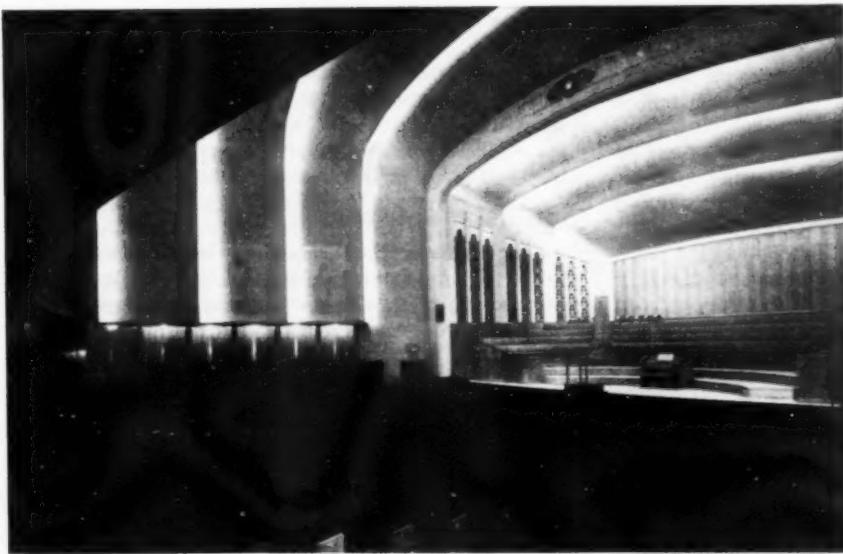
Firstly, the most important perhaps, the educative function: the fact that the nurse can instruct the family in how to carry out all the facilities which are available for the betterment of their living conditions, not only in sickness but also in health, so that they can live more happily. Secondly, they will be social workers and advisers in as much as today there are so many agencies, both statutory and voluntary, which can be brought to the aid of those in need.

And thirdly—and I see it in my own department in the university—the nurse in the home can play a very important part in significant researches which are being carried out, particularly in the genetic fields in medicine. Whatever particular function the nurse may have, she is often the link between the statutory services, those of the local authorities and government, and of the voluntary services all of which must play their part.

My view, and I am sure it would be the view of all who are interested in the medical services of this country, is that the general practitioner will inevitably remain the leader of the medical team which is responsible for the restoration of a patient to health, with the help of

The Philharmonic Hall, home of the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Society, was opened in 1939.

continued on page 181



*This famous Liverpool hospital may almost be called
the first district nurse training home*

The Liverpool Royal Infirmary

IN 1744 the principal citizens of Liverpool began to discuss plans for a public infirmary, and a subscription list was opened the following year. Soon the foundations were laid on the spot where, a century earlier, the trenches of Prince Rupert's Siege had menaced the stubborn little town, and in 1749 the first Royal Infirmary was opened by Edward, Eleventh Earl of Derby. It boasted thirty beds. Nowadays a never-ceasing flow of traffic passes down from the hill on which the Infirmary was built, to the entrance of the Mersey Tunnel, but in 1749, with the exception of a few windmills, the Infirmary was the only building on the hill. It was then described as: "Situated on an elevated and healthful spot, its external appearance is neat and elegant and, with the hospital for seamen's widows, forms a regular edifice. It is a neat brick building ornamented with stone. The main building has three storeys consisting of large wards for the reception of patients. It is connected by colonnades with two spacious wings which form the sailors' hospital. Before the building is a large area enclosed with a handsome gate and iron rails, behind which is a useful walled garden. On top of each building is erected a turret and in the middle of the pediment is a good clock."

Above the gate the following words were written:

"Oh ye, whose hours exempt from sorrow flow
Behold the seat of pain disease and woe;
Think while your hand th'entreated alms extend,
But what to us ye give to God ye lend."

The inside of the building was not so favourably described. It was criticised for its quadrangular shape which was thought to be preventing effective ventilation. Nevertheless it flourished and by the end of the century it possessed beds for 130 patients and was one of the few hospitals that provided for the treatment of venereal diseases.

Early in 1800 the question of a new site became urgent, indeed it was imperative to move; the burial ground of St. John's Church near the Infirmary was merely a pit enclosed by lids of wood and the resulting air pollution was appalling. Thus 1821 saw the foundation stone laid by Lord Stanley on the present Brownlow Hill site.

The next landmark in the history was also a landmark in nursing history. In 1862 a training school was opened and district nursing began. A certain William Rathbone had long wanted to arrange for nurses to attend the suffering poor in their own homes. But the great difficulty was that skilled nurses were nowhere to be found. He applied to the Nightingale School at St. Thomas's Hospital, and also to King's College Hospital where the St. John's House Sisters were working, but neither could spare a single nurse, for all who had undergone training were needed for the work of introducing the new system of training into other hospitals.

Mr. Rathbone consulted Miss Nightingale and she suggested that Liverpool should train its own nurses. The principal Liverpool hospital had, at that time, no facilities for training on the new lines. Mr. Rathbone undertook the building of a suitable school, with a nurses' home, and presented it to the Infirmary committee on condition that the committee undertook to carry out the training of nurses for a sufficiently long period to give it a fair trial.

In July 1862 the completed building was handed over to the committee of the Infirmary and was placed under the direction of Miss Merryweather, who had been trained in the Nightingale school. The three main objects set forth in the prospectus were:

To provide thoroughly educated professional nurses for the Infirmary.

To provide nurses for private families.

To provide district nurses for the poor.

In 1887 further extensions began and a third foundation was laid on the old but largely extended site. The hospital was rapidly achieving recognition. The supervising surgical general of the United States Hospitals reported to his Government that: "The Liverpool Royal Infirmary is today probably the best hospital in the world, with two exceptions."

It was famous not only for its care of the sick and for its training school for nurses, but also for its training school for doctors. The Liverpool Medical School owes its foundations to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary.

Between 1900 and 1902 electric light was introduced into the hospital and an electrical department for the treatment of skin diseases was opened, as well as two new theatres.

In 1905 the late Dr. Thurston Holland, one of the earliest pioneers of X-rays in the service of medicine, was invited to undertake the work of the new X-ray department. In 1911 a new out-patients department was opened and in 1913, 130 milligrams of radium were purchased.

Tropical Diseases Ward

The year after, the Countess of Derby opened a special ward for the treatment of tropical diseases. In 1923 twin gynaecological theatres were opened and a new gynaecological ward, over which the late Professor Blair Bell presided.

The same year the late King George VI laid the corner stone of a new nurses' home, which was opened in 1931. The accommodation includes a well-equipped medical and nursing library, a visitors' waiting room, a television room and a quiet room for private study.

Regular services are conducted by the chaplain for patients and staff in the beautiful chapel. A memorial window here, placed by members of the Nurses' League

in memory of past nurses, has a panel showing a district nurse knocking at a door.

The hospital today contains fifteen ward units and provides accommodation for 372 patients.

The Liverpool Royal Infirmary is one of a group known as The United Liverpool Hospitals. There are ten hospitals in the group. Individually each is a teaching hospital; collectively they form "the teaching hospital" for the Liverpool Hospital Region and as such have a responsibility not only to treat patients but also to provide facilities for the training of medical students, which they do for the medical school of the University of Liverpool.

The United Liverpool Hospitals offers training facilities in general nursing and sick children's nursing leading to the qualifications of state registered nurse and registered sick children's nurse; a scheme of assistant nurse training leading to the qualification of state enrolled assistant

nurse; and certain courses of post-registration training. The Royal Infirmary takes student nurses for general training.

The block system of training has been instituted and nurses are withdrawn from the wards for periods of study, in preparation for the hospital and General Nursing Council's examinations as follows: first year five weeks; second year three weeks; third year five weeks.

As the training school is part of the teaching hospital the nurses have the advantage of receiving instruction from the teaching staff of the medical school of the University of Liverpool.

Experience in the nursing of sick children is gained at the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital; in ear, nose, and throat work at the Ear, Nose, and Throat Infirmary; and in the treatment and nursing of eye patients at St. Paul's Eye Hospital.

FRESH ORIENTATIONS

continued from page 179

the specialist in hospital services and the public health nurse herself, who is admirably placed to serve him in relation to the family of the patient, his environment and so forth.

Now, if there is to be this co-operative work there must be the team spirit. I do not want to dwell on the unfortunate antagonisms which have not infrequently marred the history of both the medical profession and public health nursing in the past—clearly in future they must work together. I sometimes hear a criticism of the National Health Service that it is divided into three parts and that there is no machinery for co-ordinating the three parts. Any large administrative organisation must have its parts, whether you are dealing with the government, which has its department of State, whether you are dealing with the local authority, which has its various departments, or the University, which has its various faculties.

The Will to Co-operate

But there is no reason why they should not work together; and let me say this, no statutory regulation will ensure harmonious working. There must be the will to co-operate, and if the will to co-operate is there then there is no need for regulations. I believe that the will to co-operate is growing in all parts of the medical and social services, and I am sure that one of the great contributions of the college which Her Royal Highness opened with such charm and grace this morning will be that it will help in the understanding of the part to be played by the different administrative services to ensure that they will work as a whole.

Experience and wisdom, and not simply training, are necessary for administration, and in view of the rapid advances in knowledge there is clearly a need for a college to train in the administrative method, to accomplish this by those of like interests coming together and by those who are in residence learning from one another, discussing their own problems, exchanging views and picking up ideas from one another which might be of use in their own particular field.

If we are to achieve our ends there will always be a need for much larger numbers in the public health service. The recruitment for nursing and district nursing is fairly steady. Recruitment for midwives who will remain in the service is lamentably low. Recruitment for health visitors was falling until about a year ago, but there has been a very commendable increase in numbers recently. But if we are going to increase we must be prepared to face the cost, because I am sure that better salaries and better conditions have led to the improvement of recruitment in the health visitor field.

John Webster wrote over three centuries ago that "gold that brings health can never be ill spent". We are today in this country spending £700 million on our National Health Service. We know precisely what our expenditure is and in the annual report of the Ministry of Health we can see it summarised almost to the last £5. But our income from that expenditure is not measurable in any tangible terms. It is measurable only in terms of the health and the happiness and the prosperity of the people of this country, and it is that which determines our potential productivity as a nation.

Disraeli uttered the heart of the matter when he declared that the health of a nation is really the foundation upon which its happiness and its power as a people depend. And whatever our politics may be, we ignore that doctrine at our peril. Hence we in Liverpool take heart and pride in the contribution which we know the William Rathbone Staff College will make to the health of this country in the future. It will, I am sure, help to fulfill a real purpose in our search for the greatest happiness of the greatest number.

Readers are reminded of another welfare service in Liverpool; the article "Children and the Police" which appeared in our December 1959 issue described the work of Juvenile Liaison Officers and their efforts to reduce juvenile delinquency.

IN THE CITY...

Education

THE city council of Liverpool, through its education committee, provides for the full-time education of 135,000 boys and girls in primary, secondary and special schools; and for over forty thousand young men and young women in colleges of further education. With this vast undertaking are associated some 5,500 teachers, and the staff of administrators and educational advisers, together with medical, dental and nursing staff; and the quite large numbers of men and women who look after the cleanliness of the schools, the preparation of school meals, the upkeep of the playing fields and school grounds, and the like.

Compulsory schooling begins at the age of five, but Liverpool has both nursery schools and nursery classes where children under the age of five learn to work and play together, and are ready to enter the infants' school with a real desire for healthy co-operation and activity.

The infants' and junior school period, from five to eleven years of age, is a period of growth, when the children begin to master the necessary arts of reading, writing and counting; when the development of their bodies is cared for, and they learn the beginnings of history and geography and nature lore. They make a start on playing instrumental music and singing together, and at the same time learn the approach to the worship of God, through the morning

service in the schools and the religious knowledge lesson.

At eleven, the children go to various types of secondary school: there are secondary modern, secondary grammar, technical high, secondary art, and comprehensive schools, for the children of this age.

A proportion of the pupils go on to universities and teacher training colleges, and also take other professional courses in technical colleges and other institutions of further education.

In the field of further education, Liverpool has four major colleges—the College of Technology, the College of Art, the College of Commerce and the College of Building—several branch colleges, and is one of the few cities with a county college where young people attend for one day a week, on release from their employment, to study general subjects rather than to train specifically at this stage for a trade or profession. There are evening class centres, and young people in industry and commerce study both in the day-time and in the evening to gain more knowledge of their jobs, and wider and higher qualifications.

In any community, there are a number of boys and girls who are handicapped, physically, emotionally or mentally. They are catered for in special schools, of which Liverpool has both residential and day types, for educationally sub-normal children—children who are physically handicapped, delicate, deaf and mal-

adjusted. This catering for the handicapped child is, of course, linked with the school medical service, where doctors and nurses inspect the children at regular intervals, and correct defects which, if allowed to continue, might grow serious. The school dental service does much to preserve the teeth of the children; and the school meals service gives to more than one-third of the boys and girls the opportunity of a full midday meal at school at small cost.

The city also provides two teacher training colleges: one for the training of domestic science teachers, and the other for teachers who will deal with general education, including physical education and music. There are also in Liverpool, three other teacher training colleges: one Church of England, one Roman Catholic, and one which provides specialist training for those who will be in charge of the physical education of children in the school when they are qualified.

An outstanding development since the war has been the system of aids to students, so that no boy or girl is debarred from attendance at a university or technical college by lack of means on the part of the parent. This general system of aid ensures that if a child is accepted by a university or institution of further education, he can take up his place there.

Liverpool has also been in the forefront in its association with the voluntary organisations in the service of youth. In co-operation with the youth organisations committee, funds are disbursed to youth organisations, and encouragement is given to the development of leisure-time activities in this way for the young people when they have left school.

All this, which implies the co-operation of a large number of people—not least the parents of pupils in the schools, and citizens who are interested in this essential part of the social life of a city; the large number of well over a thousand citizens, who act as governors or managers of the schools or colleges; a great number of younger and older men and women who voluntarily give of their time and energy and skill for the service with young people—is in the tradition of this great city, and despite the changing times, this work continues, and is of the greatest value.

H. S. Magnay, M.A.
Director of Education



Princes Park Secondary Modern School

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Libraries

THE central libraries in William Brown Street comprise the Brown, Picton, Hornby and technical libraries, with study accommodation for over 600. This accommodation is widely used by students from training colleges and the University and by research workers and others studying for their professional examinations. It is hoped that students at the new William Rathbone Staff College will make similar use of the library facilities.

The large circular Picton reference library has some 15,000 books on open access. An information bureau adjacent to the large master catalogue in this room gives assistance, guidance and advice to all students.

Temporarily housed in the perimeter of the Picton library are the commercial library and the books on philosophy, religion and social sciences which will shortly be transferred to the rebuilt Brown library.

Beneath the reference library and at street-level is the international library. Here are collected books, both for reference purposes and home reading, on the language, literature, history and topography of all foreign countries. This library is visited by many of the foreign students in Liverpool who find on its shelves not only books in their own language but many English books on their own country. Major exhibitions showing Liverpool's links with other continents and countries are held here. The materials for these exhibitions are taken from the Liverpool libraries' valuable collection of prints, water-colours, documents and books.

Beyond the Picton reference library, through which it is entered, is the Hornby library containing some 8,000 rare books, including early printed books, first editions, illustrated books and fine bindings, 8,000 prints and over 4,000 autographs. Groups of students from Liverpool schools and colleges are welcomed to visit this library and to see the permanent exhibition "The Art of the Book."

Adjacent to the Picton reference library are the technical and patents libraries which contain over 100,000 volumes on open-access shelving covering science and technology including nursing. The technical library stock includes most modern British and many American books in these fields, together with a basic stock of standard works and a selection of modern European ones.

In 1941 the Brown library was almost completely destroyed by enemy action

and it is only this year that a new library of six floors is being completed within the old shell. On floor one are the music library with its gramophone record collection, and the central lending administration, giving assistance and advice on the home-reading facilities in the city.

On the upper floors are the Commonwealth library, performing for the countries of the Commonwealth a similar function to that of the international library for foreign countries; the record office and local history department with its fine collection of documents, press cuttings, prints and water-colours relating to Liverpool's history. Also to be found here is the exhibition "Liverpool since 1207" where the priceless collection of city charters and other valuable material on Liverpool's history are on permanent display. Students from the William Rathbone Staff College would benefit from a visit to this exhibition. On floor six is the art library catering for all students interested in drawing, painting, architecture, photography and theatre. The print gallery, access to which is gained from the art library, displays a changing exhibition of some of the libraries' fine print collection, including prints by Dürer, Goya, Toulouse Lautrec and Picasso.

Not far from the central library is the central junior library, which, while catering particularly for the youth of the centre of the city, also acts as a liaison with the training colleges, organises visits of students and teachers for talks with the children's librarian.

In addition to the large block of libraries in William Brown Street, Liverpool has some twenty-nine branch libraries providing a home-reading service to both adults and children. Many of these libraries have small but excellent reference collections with adequate study accommodation. Six of the libraries have technical sections of great assistance to the junior technical colleges in their districts. Most of the branch libraries have separate junior libraries where in the winter season, films, play reading, story hours, quizzes, debates are held and enjoyed by large audiences of local children. Recently a mobile library has been opened to provide a service on the outskirts of the city. Within five minutes of the William Rathbone Staff College is the Toxteth library where the librarian and his staff are available to give assistance and advice on books and the many facilities of the Liverpool libraries.

G. Chandler, M.A., F.L.A.
City Librarian

Walker Art Gallery

AS far as the public was concerned, there was no Walker Art Gallery in 1945. The building was in the hands of the Ministry of Food, and the pictures were dispersed over a wide area for safety. The pictures came back quickly, but it was 1949 before the Ministry moved out. The building was then put in order again, and a number of improvements on the pre-war arrangements were carried out. These included a completely new lighting system, a lecture theatre, a restoration studio, and the carpets and armchairs in the hall and upstairs rooms.

In 1951, when this work had been done, the Gallery was reopened. Before



*The Virgin and Child
with Saint Elizabeth and the Child Baptist*
by Peter Paul Rubens

that however the Gallery had been able to carry out some public work in the form of exhibitions in a room at Bluecoat Chambers from 1945. And the notable branch gallery at Sudley (a bequest from Miss Emma Holt) was opened to the public in 1949.

An art gallery stands or falls by its permanent collection. And the crucial fact in the story since 1945 has been the annual harvest of new acquisitions. Of the 395 paintings and sculptures now on view at the Gallery and Sudley, over half (205) have been acquired since 1945. It is perhaps worth listing the most important of these, most of which have been given by generous Liverpool people and firms.

In 1945, in addition to the entire Sudley Bequest, there were the Tudor portraits of Henry VIII and Elizabeth I (the Pelican Portrait); in 1946 Sickert

and Paul Nash; in 1947 Turner; between 1949 and 1952 Lawrence, Constable, Gainsborough, Stubbs and Allan Ramsay; and in 1952 Kneller, Matthew Smith and a fine Flemish sixteenth-century tapestry. 1953 was an *annus mirabilis*, with the gifts both of the Rembrandt and the Murillo.

In the next three years there followed Van Dyck, Salomon Ruysdael, Hogarth, Victor Pasmore and Ivon Hitchens. Since 1957 have been added Derain, Vlaminck and this year with the aid of a Government grant and many outside contributions the Rubens "Virgin and Child with St. Elizabeth and the Child Baptist."

If the Gallery had done nothing else at all besides acquiring these pictures, it would not have been wasting its time. It has however turned its energies in various other directions. It has staged no less than 246 exhibitions. Here again it is worth recalling the major ones: the Stubbs Exhibition for the reopening in 1951, the Kings and Queens for the Coronation in 1953, the Van Gogh show of 1954, the two John Moores exhibitions of 1957 and 1959, and the Le Corbusier exhibition of 1958.

Work for schools has been growing: 57,000 children have come in school parties to hear talks in these years. Forty-three catalogues and guides, and sixty-three postcards have been produced. A complete inventory has been made of the Gallery's collections, and detailed catalogues begun to replace those of 1927 and 1928, now out of date and out of print. Several lecture courses have been run in conjunction with the University Extra-Mural Department.

Some 2,500 written enquiries from the public (about their own pictures) have been answered, together with the same number of verbal enquiries. One hundred and sixty pictures have been cleaned and restored. Sixty have been reframed. And to end on a practical note, a coffee bar has been opened in the Gallery.

Hugh Scruton, M.A.
Director, Walker Art Gallery

Museums

LIKE most of the great institutions of a similar kind in this country, the City of Liverpool museums originated from private collections. In 1851 the thirteenth Earl of Derby bequeathed his natural history collections to the city and in 1867 Joseph Mayer, a Liverpool goldsmith, added his archaeological and ethnographical collections which included exhibits of international importance.

The original museum building in

William Brown Street was presented by Mr. William Brown, M.P., but even this imposing building was never big enough to house the large and growing collections and in 1906 an additional gallery was built in the shape of a horseshoe.

During the air raids of May 1941, the whole of the original building was destroyed, leaving only part of the Lower Horseshoe Gallery intact. Fortunately, many of the collections and items of outstanding worth had been sent away into the country for storage, but even so, much valuable material was lost.

From 1941 to 1956 the galleries remained closed to the public, until in 1956, the Lower Horseshoe Gallery was restored and reopened. Owing to the limited space available a small token exhibition only could be shown, but all the sections of the museums were represented: geology, botany, zoology, archaeology, ethnology and shipping, and the exhibition proved very popular judging by the large number of visitors to the museums during the past four years.

Plans for the rebuilding of the main museum are now being prepared and it is hoped that the first phase will be completed about the end of next year, leaving the second and final phase for the following years.

As is fitting in a seaport like Liverpool a separate maritime museum at the Pier Head is proposed to house the museum's fine collection of ship models, marine engines, pictures and other maritime objects, many of which are at present being restored in a warehouse kindly lent to the museums by Messrs. Littlewoods.

The museums also share exhibition

space in Sudley, the house in Mossley Hill bequeathed to the city by Miss Emma Holt. A token exhibition of period costume is on show here and this will be extended before the end of the year.

T. A. Hume, B.A., F.S.A., F.M.A.
Director of Museums

Parks & Open Spaces

OF the one hundred and twenty-four parks and open spaces in the city, an acreage of 2,300, the largest is Sefton Park. Referred to as the Hyde Park of Liverpool, it is undulating in character with many fine roads and footpaths. Two water-courses, ornamenteally planted, meander through the park into a large boating lake. Dominating the park is the great octagonal palm house which was severely damaged during the war. It has since been repaired and replanted with a collection of palms, economic and other tropical plants. The bridge at Sefton Park is too picturesque a feature to escape the artist, and there is no doubt that it fills a corner in many a sketch book in various parts of the world. The best view from it is on a spring day when glimpses of clear blue sky are reflected in the water between the different coloured blossoms which make a canopy of bloom across the little dell.

Near Sefton Park are Greenbank and Princes Parks. To the former belongs the dual distinction of having the first of the old English gardens and the first boating lake.

In the south end of the city there is a veritable chain of some 500 acres of well-wooded parks, and regarded perhaps as



The Lake in Greenbank Park

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Part of the Adventure Playground in Whitley Gardens

the gem of this chain is undulating Calderstones Park, containing a lake, old English garden, rose garden, and open-air theatre much patronised by visitors during the summer months. The timber in this park is very fine. One of the most famous features is the Allerton Oak, reputed to be over a thousand years old and to have been used as a meeting-place for sessions known as Sittings of the Hundred Court in olden times. The tree has now gone beyond the stage when tree surgery might enhance its chance of longer life, but young trees have been grown from acorns of the mother tree.

The city's new Botanic Garden is to be sited at Calderstones Park and the adjoining Harthill Estate where part of the glass section is erected and where the collections are rapidly becoming re-established. The previous Botanic Garden, situated nearer the city centre, was severely damaged in the war and the collections lost.

In the north end of the city, Stanley Park, occupying an elevated position, presents from its 300 yard long terrace a prospect unrivalled in any part of the northern counties. Not only the open estuary of the Mersey but, on a clear day, the Black Combe in Cumberland and Snaefell in the Isle of Man, are visible from this point.

One of the most extensively used recreation grounds in the city is Wavertree Playground where the finals of the Amateur Athletic Championships are held each year and which is the site of the annual Liverpool Show. It is the ultimate intention when financial circumstances permit, to site a sports stadium here.

Nearby the River Mersey is Otterspool Park and the carriage drive, cut out of a natural ravine, leads out on to the Otterspool Promenade, opened in 1950, which was constructed on land reclaimed from the river. The shrubberies and bankings are planted with an interesting collection

of shrubs which were specially selected for their ability to withstand exposure and salt spray. The Port of Liverpool occupies so much of the frontage to the River Mersey that access to the river front of this promenade has proved a boon to the citizens.

For golfing enthusiasts there are the Allerton Park Golf Course including one eighteen-hole and one nine-hole course, and the recently reinstated eighteen-hole course at Bowring Park.

Recent innovations in the city gardens are two playgrounds which have been constructed on the "Adventure" principle, these being at Kirkdale Recreation Ground and Whitley Gardens. At the latter, due to the natural contour and rock out-cropping existing on the site, a novel feature is the provision of three irregular shaped paddling pools on different levels linked with a flight of steps in the form of a waterfall, and allowing children to play on the natural out-crop of rock. A further feature is the use of a grass area as a toboggan run during the winter months. Other features include grass and tarmac areas, sand pits, Wendy huts and conventional playground equipment. There are also areas marked out for children's races and ball games. At

Kirkdale Recreation Ground the facilities include conventional playground equipment, tarmacadam play areas and, for young children play lawns and Wendy huts, whilst for the older children, provision is made for putting greens and garden areas to be developed similar to allotments.

P.W.H. Conn, A.H., R.H.S.,
P.P.Inst.P.A., L.I.L.A.,
Chief Superintendent of Park and Gardens

Housing

THE strength of a community can be judged by the quality of its housing accommodation. This maxim has been the cornerstone of the housing policy of Liverpool Corporation since it first commenced to provide dwellings for its citizens almost one hundred years ago under its special Act of 1864. The vast housing problem which, unfortunately, the city still faces despite its great efforts over this long period, stemmed originally from the rapid expansion of the city in the Industrial Revolution. At the beginning of the nineteenth century vast numbers of houses were built to serve the growing need of the port and its ancillary industries. With the passage of time very many of these dwellings have fallen into disrepair and now fail to measure up to current ideas of what a decent dwelling should be.

From 1869 until the outbreak of World War I the new dwellings built by the corporation, which numbered just under 3,000, were erected in the older and central part of the city.

Although these early efforts were of great value they have been completely overshadowed by Liverpool's activities under the various housing Acts since the end of the first war. During the inter-war years, the housing programme in the city was considerably accelerated and solid progress was made in the clearance of



Multi-storey blocks of maisonettes in the Everton Heights Redevelopment Scheme

unhealthy property in the central areas, as well as with the erection of blocks of flats in the inner core and vast cottage developments on the outskirts.

Since the war, in common with all other great urban authorities, a solution to the housing problem has been the top priority consideration for the city council. In all, over 30,000 new dwellings have been provided and the city's housing estates now comprise over 75,000 dwellings.

In continuance of its policy developed in the period immediately before the Second World War, Liverpool Corporation, since 1945, has continued to do what it could to bring the industrial situation of the city more into balance by developing itself a number of vast industrial estates. At the same time it has developed adjacent large housing developments to add the necessary overall element of balance.

Encouraged by the success of industrial estates at Speke and Aintree, the corporation have since 1950 developed a new township at Kirkby on a site of some 2,800 acres. Kirkby now comprises over 10,000 dwellings and houses a population of about 55,000. It is one of the largest municipal housing estates

in the country and is, in fact, larger than all but two of the official new towns.

It comprises three separate neighbourhood units each of over 3,000 dwellings, and each with its own schools, churches, clinics and shops, grouped around the main civic centre with its new shops, public buildings, and sites for residential hotel and recreation centre. Wherever possible, the natural features and amenities already existing in the area have been incorporated into the scheme, and there is adequate provision for parks, playing fields and the like.

Such is the vastness of the Kirkby development that some two years ago it became a new urban district council, one of the few such to be created from scratch in this century.

Since Kirkby is virtually completed, housing efforts are now being concentrated on the three further remaining areas zoned for housing development and on these it is anticipated that a further 6,500 dwellings will be built over the next few years. These areas will not, however, provide all the land which will be required to house those still needing accommodation and in concert with the Lancashire County Council and the Cheshire County Council, a number of

overspill schemes are being developed, the first of which at Ellesmere Port in Cheshire is already in operation. Week after week families from Liverpool are being transferred under the overspill scheme to dwellings built and owned by the Borough of Ellesmere Port.

The provision of dwellings on suburban estates or in the overspill areas is being carried out in parallel with the corporation's slum clearance drive. It is essential for both employers and workers alike that a large portion of the population should be rehoused in the older areas of the city. This is no easy matter but despite the difficulties involved Liverpool has made proportionately greater progress with slum clearance than most other provincial cities.

Although during the inter-war years large blocks of flats were built in the central area of the city these were mainly of the four/five storey "walk-up" type. Since the war, however, mixed development has been the target set. The newer schemes comprise, therefore, not only cottage dwellings of two storeys, and flats and maisonettes of three and four storeys, but a number of multi-storey blocks. Presently these are limited to fourteen storeys in height but it is hoped

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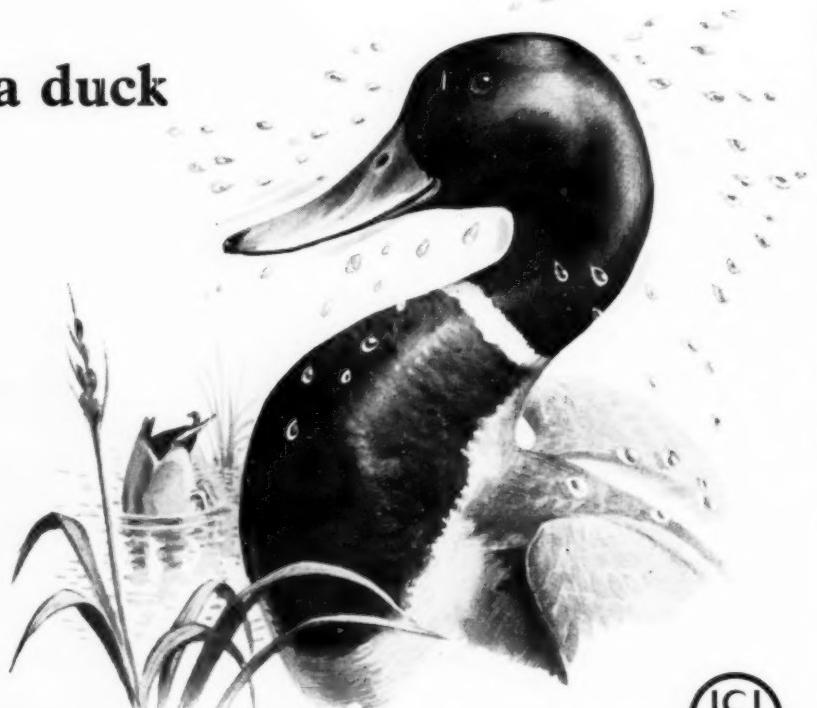
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once described as "putting all Liverpool's eggs in one basket—and then letting the central government hold the basket".

National, fiscal or foreign policy can quickly affect ocean transport and it was found that when the port was slack a number of industries were also affected. The international depression following 1929 had a marked effect on Liverpool's industrial development. By 1930 more than one in four of Liverpool's workpeople were idle, and Merseyside had become a "depressed area."

This was no time for half measures and the city council acted vigorously. Work was started on the great new Mersey Tunnel for road traffic, the finest of its kind in the world. A local Act of Parliament was promoted which gave the corporation power to buy and sell land and buildings for industrial purposes. The satellite township of Speke was planned, and industrialists both British and foreign were encouraged, by the offer of special facilities, to establish themselves on three corporate industrial estates.

Today, the corporation industrial estates are well established and though it would be wrong to overstate their present importance it would be difficult to exaggerate their ultimate effect on the city's economy. As new factories have been established, the same development of secondary or complementary industry has been observed.

The castings made in one factory are processed in another and frequently built into the finished product of a third. The chain reaction of industry is inevitable once the initial forces have been applied.

This growth has been largely on or near the inland boundaries of the city, though it is a healthy sign that the dock-side industries have also increased in size and national importance. Probably the largest single type of industry after shipping is light engineering, including electrical and electronic equipment, diesel engines and similar products. Rubber and non-ferrous metal manufacturers also rank high, together with chemicals, pharmaceuticals, vegetable oils and fats. Food manufacturers and tobacco processing employ many thousands, and textiles with natural and synthetic yarns are showing encouraging progress after earlier failures to establish cotton spinning in the district.

Experience has shown that the labour force in Liverpool is adaptable and easily trained to the semi-skilled operation of

continued on page 189

to start soon on a number of blocks of twenty-two storeys.

The complicated housing problems confronting the authority have not prevented sympathetic consideration being given to the special needs of old people. Some 2,000 dwellings specially designed for old-age pensioners and let at low rentals to meet their budgets have already been built and many more similar dwellings are embraced within current proposals. Nor have the needs of the physically handicapped been forgotten, and arrangements are now in force in co-operation with the medical officer of health, for the inclusion in dwellings being built, for special construction and fittings to suit the physically disabled.

Industry

If one consults the article on Liverpool in an old edition of almost any encyclopaedia, one will find it stated that Liverpool is predominantly a port and that its industries are, by comparison, inconsiderable. This was largely true in the early years of the present century, but today the position is very different.

There is no doubt that the city's major industry is still ocean transport with its host of incidental trades. On Merseyside, ships are built and repaired, fuelled, victualled and equipped. The head offices of some of the world's most famous shipping lines can be found in the blocks of offices between the river and the town hall. Marine and general insurance has become a vital part of Liverpool's economy. Banking and merchandising make it possible for British manufacturers to export their products throughout the world.

Yet, until the present generation, in-

Although many more fortunate authorities have solved at least their most urgent housing problems, those which still face the City of Liverpool are very formidable indeed. Liverpool's natural pride in its great housing achievements so far do not give rise, therefore, to any feeling of complacency.

It is realised that the city's housing problem still demands, in the years which lie ahead, even greater determination and imagination than in the past if every citizen is to enjoy the decent conditions which the council is determined to provide for them.

Ronald Bradbury, Ph.D., F.R.I.B.A.,
A.M.T.P.I.

City Architect and Director of Housing

dstry in Liverpool was confined, in the main, to those processes which use as their raw material bulk supplies of staple products such as grain, oil seed, sugar, tobacco, rubber and non-ferrous metals. When one realises that the cargo of a single ocean-going freighter would fill as many as thirty fully loaded goods trains, one sees that there is sense in establishing a flour mill, for example, in a position where grain can be sucked direct out of the ship's hold into the storage silo.

Thus it was that Liverpool's major industries were to be found along the seven miles of docks. Gradually a secondary group of industries grew up, depending to a varying degree on the first. The manufacture of biscuits, for example, obviously demands supplies of flour and sugar; electrical cables require copper and rubber. This inter-relation of industry, natural and desirable though it may have been, had effects which were



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Junction chamber in the Mersey Tunnel

Unfortunately the port installations at Liverpool suffered severe damage during the war, but great strides have already been made in the reconstruction of the transit sheds and thirteen of these new sheds are now in commission giving berthing for 25 ocean-going ships.

The port has also excellent facilities for dealing with overseas passengers at the Princes Landing Stage, where two large transatlantic liners can berth at the same time at all states of the tide. The famous Cunarders dock here, as do ships of the United States Lines, Pacific Steam Navigation Company and Guinea Gulf Line. Adjacent is the Riverside Station at which passengers to or from London join the special boat trains. Regular passenger services are run to Belfast and Dublin by Coast Lines.

Insurance

LIVERPOOL has been truly described as a city of insurance. More insurance companies have been born there than in any other British provincial city and today Liverpool is the second largest insurance centre in the British Isles, some 6,000 men and women being employed in the industry. One-sixth of the total business of all types (except life) written by British insurance companies is undertaken by the twenty-two companies that have their head offices on Merseyside. The majority of this business comes from overseas.

What are the reasons for Liverpool's major importance in the world of insurance? To some extent they are historical. The Industrial Revolution brought enormous expansion to Liverpool. The Mersey provided the most convenient harbour for the ships that brought raw materials to the manufacturers of

modern industrial machinery. The present policy of the city is to assist the establishment of factories which demand predominantly male labour since there are fewer female workers available for employment. It is observable, however, that the proportion of married women in local industry does not approach that in the cotton towns of east Lancashire; it may well be that it is in this direction that employers must look for their requirements of women operatives.

In 1952 a temporary slump in shipping produced unemployment in the Liverpool docks. Had this occurred twenty years previously the results would have been sorely obvious throughout the City, but thanks to the policy of extended and diversified industry, over 50,000 men and women were working in factories which did not even exist in 1932. This was an admirable justification for the enterprise which put the policy into operation, and it could also be taken as a heartening indication of Liverpool's industrial future.

The Port

THE port of Liverpool may be regarded as a typical example of a port which handles a preponderance of general cargo, supplying as it does by road and rail the foodstuffs required by the vast population in the north and midlands of the United Kingdom and the raw materials absorbed by the mills and the factories. It is also the outlet for the finished products manufactured in this area for shipment to all parts of the world. This entails the loading and discharging of roughly 15,000,000 tons of cargo into and from more than 18,500 vessels each year.

From the Gladstone Graving Dock at the north end to the Herculaneum Dock at the south, the river is fronted for a

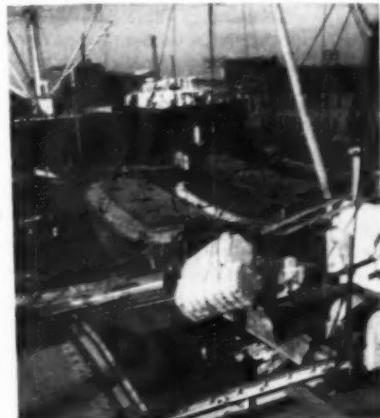
length of about seven miles by docks and basins having a lineal quayage of about twenty-seven miles of every imaginable type and variety from the gigantic accommodation necessary for Atlantic liners to the lesser requirements of the small coaster. On the opposite side of the river are the Birkenhead docks.

The port authority, the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1857 to take over the control of the port accommodation at Liverpool and Birkenhead.

In the intervening years they have not only developed and extended the docks to meet the ever growing needs of trade but have carried out many schemes to ensure the safe and unrestricted passage of vessels whilst navigating the approaches to the port. At Liverpool a vessel comes under the jurisdiction of the port authority when off the coast of North Wales and from the time she enters the dredged channels, about twelve miles from the dock system, her safety and progress are harassed by three natural obstacles—silting, the tide and the weather. That these obstacles have now been largely overcome is due entirely to the efforts of the Board, for they have carried on a continuous war against the natural elements, and the fact that ships can today enter and leave the port with practically no delay, is indeed, proof of their success.

To ensure the rapid turn round of shipping once in the docks, the port is well equipped with transit shed accommodation, open quay space and ancillary services such as railway lines and sidings, roadways, cranes and other mechanical appliances, graving docks, warehouses, open storage areas and pumping stations which are so necessary to ensure the free flow of traffic through the port.

A corner of the docks



Lancashire and Yorkshire, and carried finished goods to their overseas markets.

The merchants of Merseyside prospered. But in 1802, the ill-designed warehouses along the exotically named Goree Piazza cost their insurers £320,000 and this was by no means the only large fire in the Liverpool docks. When news came through of the £200,000 loss incurred in the Lancelot's Hey fire of 1833, London's fire insurance offices increased their rates; no doubt they were justified, but the Liverpool merchants believed their charges exorbitant and founded their own companies.

From the first their directors were men of affairs, those who were not mere traders but merchants of substance accustomed to undertaking the ventures of overseas business. Dividends were modest, and adequate reserves were built up in good years to take the shock of such great disasters as the Chicago fire of 1871, and the San Francisco earthquake in 1906, when the Liverpool-born companies paid in full, although many less stable concerns collapsed.

Fortunately, these far-sighted pioneers have found successors to build upon the foundations they so effectively laid. In each successive era, as the commercial and industrial life of the city has developed, so the necessary insurance protection has been forthcoming and this is equally true of the atomic age in which we now live. Similarly, the various forms of insurance cover required by the individual citizen has always been made available. One very important feature of the insurance companies' service is the advice given to the insured regarding fire and accident prevention.

Valuable work is done by the Fire Salvage Association of Liverpool, maintained by insurance companies since 1842. It works in conjunction with the fire brigade, protecting buildings and salvaging contents in the event of fire. Most important of all is their inspection service, designed to prevent the outbreak of fire. Then there is the Liverpool and Glasgow Salvage Association, founded in 1857 by shipowners, merchants and underwriters of the former city for the protection of commercial interests in wrecked and damaged property. It ranks among the largest salvage associations in the world, and during the last war, under the Admiralty, was responsible for all salvage work on the west coast of Great Britain.

Merseyside's insurance companies take a pride in the service they render, which has brought them an enviable reputation throughout the world.

Queen's Nurses Personnel Changes

APPOINTMENTS

Superintendents, etc.

Flex, J. B., Dep. C.N.O., E. Suffolk—James, D. D., Asst. S.N.O. (temp.), Cumberland—Jarvis, E. D., 2nd Asst. Supt., Westminster—Linday, L. A., Asst. Supt., Birmingham—O'Sullivan, A. M., Asst. Supt., Rochdale—Reid, J., Asst. Supt., Herefords—Ritchie, D., Supt., Belfast—Rogerson, Mrs. E., Asst. Supt., Hackney—Saville, M., Asst. Supt., Lincs. Lindsey.

Nurses

Adlam, C. J., Essex—Ankrett, Mrs. M., Warcs.—Beaston, Mrs. N., Burnley—Button, Mrs. N. J., Berks.—Crowther, E. C., Oxon.—Cursons, P. M., Kent—Darley, I. M., Yorks. E.R.—Delamore, D., Norfolk—Dodd, J., Salop.—Farnsworth, R. M., Lincs. Lindsey—Hill, G. V., Southend—Hulks, R. P., Herts.—Jones, G. M., Kensington—Lower, P. M., Warcs.—Newton, Mrs. D. M., York—Nolan, M., Lancs.—O'Dwyer, V. A., Middx. Area 7—Pomfret, Mrs. D., Warrington—Rendall, Mrs. D. M., Glos.—Sellick, Mrs. F. C., Birmingham—Stirling, H. S., Gateshead—Thomas, M., Metropolitan D.N.A.—Watts, D. E., Dorset.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Archer, F., H.V. trg.—Barnes, M. R., H.V. trg.—Cheeseman, M. R., H.V. trg.—Diemoz, P., H.V. trg.—Herbert, G. O., H.V. trg.—Hine, Mrs. W. A. E., H.V. trg.—Hobbs, B. E., H.V. trg.—Hutchin, R., D.N. tutors course—Jenner, J. E., H.V. trg.—Morgan, E. A., H.V. trg.—Roberts, E., Part I mid. trg.—Saville, M., D.N. tutors course—Townsend, I., H.V. trg.

REJOINERS

Barker, C. J., Yorks. N.R.—Butler, Mrs. P. C., Croydon—Chaukley, Mrs. L. M. J., Essex—Day, B. C., Gloucester—Dixon, Mrs. V. E., Isle of Man—Halliwell, J., Lancs.—Isitt, A. M. R., Kilburn—Joy, Mrs. C. G., Middx. Area 3—Morris, Z., Metropolitan D.N.A.—Morton, M. C., W. Sussex—Roberts, Mrs. E. M. R., Caerns.

SECONDMENT

Coe, E., work with Grenfell Assoc.—Knights, B. J., work with Bermuda Welfare Soc.

RESIGNATIONS

Anderson, Mrs. E. M., Oxford, leaving area—Antwis, M. J. Penbs., personal—Arak, Mrs. A. A., Halifax, personal—Bashford, Mrs. L. W., Surrey, personal—Brandt, L. A., Kensington, return to Jamaica—Butler, Mr. J., Reading, leaving area—Buxton, D. J., Som., work overseas—Causley, K. E., Gloucester, personal—Charnock, M. J. G., Liverpool, personal—Cobrey, A. T., Brighton, other work—Cullen, E., Southport, personal—Dale, D. A., Westminster, return to Jamaica—Davies, D. A., Newport, Mon., personal—Draisey, J. M. T., Exeter, work in Australia—Fitsall, L., Berks., retirement—Fleetwood, V., St. Helens, other work—Flood, E., Bury, personal—Furzeland, Mrs. J., Devon, personal—Graham, H., Leicester, work abroad—Harman, K., Yorks. W.R., full-time H.V.—Harrington, Mrs. N., Hackney, personal—Harris, Mrs. B., Gloucester, personal—

Harvey, Mrs. E. M., Warcs., retirement—Haslam, U. J., Gloucester, full-time H.V.—Hicks, I. C. J., Devon, personal—Hayden Jones, D. M., E. London, other work—Jones, V., Westminster, work in Jamaica—Keeling, J., Glos., personal—Kershaw, Mrs. D., Worcs., personal—Kildare, M. E., Shorelatch, work abroad—King, E. D. W., Cornwall, work elsewhere—King, P., Westminster, personal—Law, A. M., Som., personal—Ledward, J. E., Liverpool, work in U.S.A.—Linley, R., Middx., personal—McLaughlin, S. E., Kensington, personal—McTrusty, J., Glos., full-time H.V.—Mander, B. K., Birmingham, other work—Maskery, Mrs. D. M., Gateshead, personal—Morris, E., Bristol, other work—Morse, Mr. G. A., Camberwell, other work—Moss, A. P., Stockport, personal—Mullins, Mrs. K. A., Middx. Area 6, personal—Mullins, Mrs. M. E., Rotherham, personal—Norton, C. L., Bucks., personal—Ollerenshaw, Mr. R., Bradford, other work—Overton, E., Kensington, work abroad—Peat, Mrs. E., Bucks., personal—Powell, Mrs. D. L. M., Salford, personal—Price, L. E., Herts., retirement—Richens, A. D., Berks., other work—Snead, E. M., Kensington, personal—Stock, A. J., Berks., personal—Thomas, M. M., Herefords, new post—Turner, Mrs. M. W., Huddersfield, personal—Wall, C. M., Manchester, personal—Ward, Mrs. O. M., Croydon, personal—Wight, Mrs. A. L., Halifax, personal—Wilson, M., Westminster, personal—Wright, K. J., Exeter, work in Australia—Wright, Mrs. M., Liverpool, leaving area.

Scottish Branch

APPOINTMENTS

Superintendents, etc.

Dunlop, J. M., Glasgow (Bath St.) Asst. Supt.—Ferrier, M. J., Glasgow (Bath St.) Asst. D. N. Tutor—Tinch, J. M. (rejoiner), County of Midlothian, Dep.C.N.Sup.

Nurses

Loyns, Mrs. J., Edinburgh—McFadzean, A., Prestwick—McHardy, A. H., Alness—Maciver, C. H., Eddrachilles—Murray, E. I. B., Currie—Radcliffe, M. E., Tomatin—Robertson, M. M., St. Andrews.

REJOINERS

Garratt, G. M., Edinburgh—Hannah, M. A. Peter, St. Fergus—Herschell, H. M., H.V. Trg.—Jameson, Mrs. M., Edinburgh (P.T.)—McSporran, C. G., Taynuilt—Wight, Mrs. C., Edinburgh (P.T.).

TRANSFER FROM ENGLAND

Powell, Mrs. D., Edinburgh.

RESIGNATIONS

Black, Mrs. J. F., Glasgow (Dennistoun), marriage—Crosbie, J. J., Glasgow (Dennistoun), other work—James, M., West Kilbride, other work—McInnes, C. F., Glasgow (Bath St.), home reasons—MacKintosh, M. J., Hamilton, marriage—Paterson, M. F., Penicuik, retirement—Reid, B. C., Strathdearn, other work—Smith, M. J. Cromarty, marriage—Thickett, Mrs. A. M. M., Glasgow (Bath St.), health reasons—Whittet, N. J., Irvine, other work—Wilson, C., Glasgow (Bath St.), other work.

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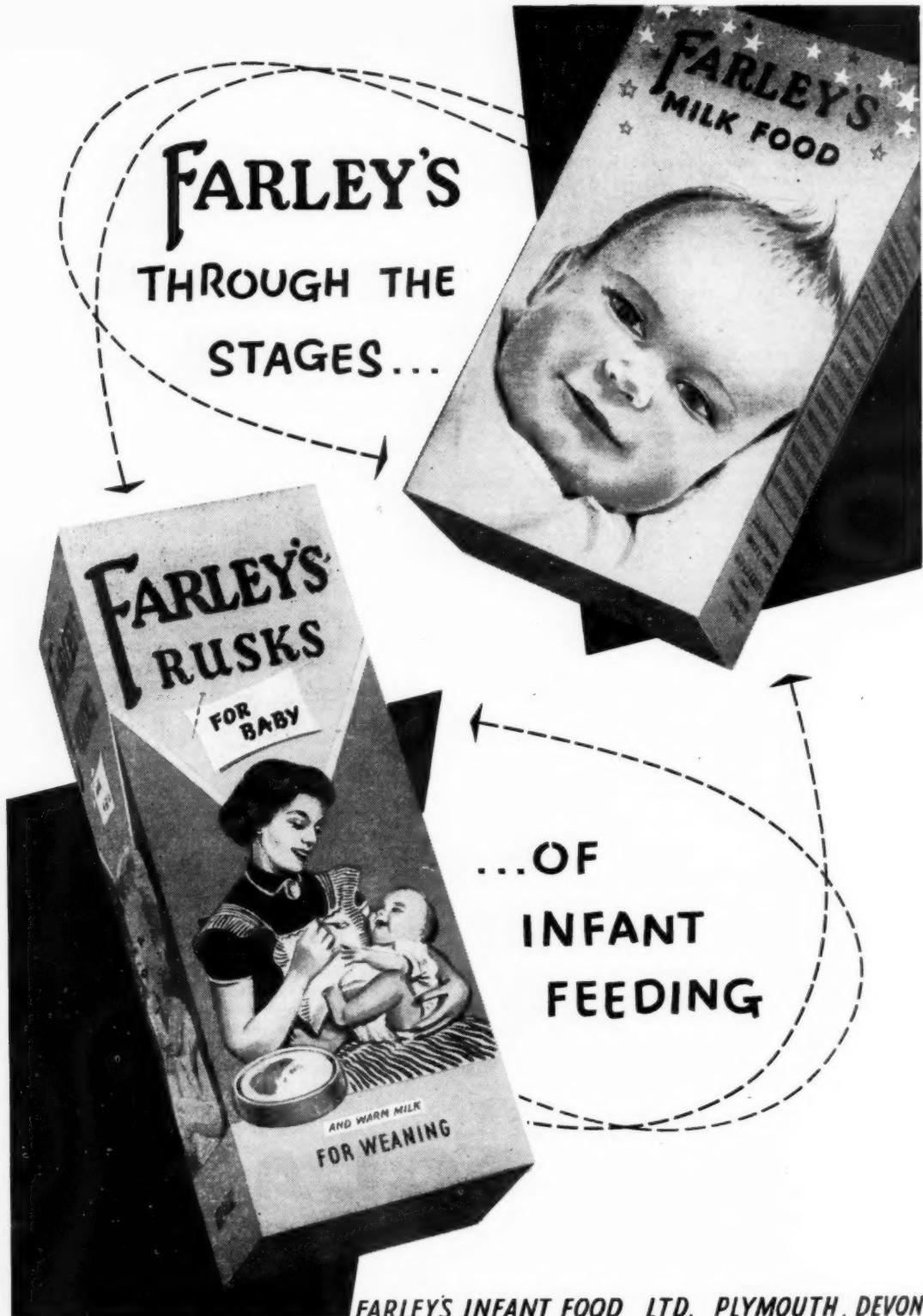
1. Clark, A. N. G., *Brit. med. J.*, 1957, ii, 866. 2. Jeffcoate, T. N. A., *Nursing Mirror*, 1958, Feb. 21 page xiii.

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Rates: Displayed Setting: 17s. 6d. per single column inch: £2 per double column inch. Personal, 2½d. per word (minimum 12 words, 2s. 6d.); all other sections, 3d. per word (minimum, 12 words 3s.). Ruled border 5s. extra

WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Applications are invited for the undermentioned vacancies. Where house or other accommodation available this can be either furnished or unfurnished. Consideration will be given to the granting of financial assistance towards removal expenses and for driving tuition. Motorists can receive an allowance for own car or car will be provided.

District Nurses, District Midwives, District Nurse/Midwives

Area 1—**Sutton Coldfield** (town)—district midwife—motorist—house.

Area 2—**Atherstone, Polesworth, Dordon and district** (urban and rural)—two district nurse/midwife or one district nurse and one midwife—flat and house in Atherstone—house is suitable for nurse with relatives or family.

Bedworth (urban)—district nurse—motorist—modern flat.

Bulkington (urban and rural)—district nurse/midwife or district midwife—motorist—house—easy access to Coventry, Nuneaton and Leicester—house suitable to share with district nurse or available for nurse with family.

Area 3—**Rugby** (town)—two district midwives—motorists—flats, one suitable for friends to share.

Dunchurch and district (rural and town)—district nurse/midwife—motorist—house in Dunchurch.

Area 7—**Stratford-on-Avon** (town)—district nurse/midwife—motorist—house.

District Nurse/Midwives/Health Visitors

Area 3—**Birdingbury** (rural) one required—motorist—modern flat.

Area 4—**Berkswell** (rural) one required—motorist—part house.

Area 6—**Fenny Compton** (rural) one required—motorist—part house.

Health Visitors

Area 1—**Sutton Coldfield** (town)—two required—motorists.

Area 2—**Bedworth** (urban)—one required—motorist.

Nuneaton (town)—one required—motorist—accommodation.

Area 3—**Rugby** (town)—one required—motorist.

Area 5—**Solihull** (town)—two required—motorists—house—separate rooms and cooking facilities.

Area 6—**Leamington Spa** (town)—one required—accommodation.

Application forms and full particulars may be obtained from the Area Medical Officer, Health Department, as follows: Area 1—Council House, Sutton Coldfield; Area 2—Council House, Nuneaton; Area 3—Albert House, Albert Street, Rugby; Area 4—Park Road, Coleshill, Birmingham; Area 5—69, New Road, Solihull; Area 6—38, Holly Walk, Leamington Spa; Area 7—Arden Street, Stratford-on-Avon.

The Council is a member of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing

Shire Hall, Warwick, L. EDGAR STEPHENS, Clerk of the Council

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL

(Affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing)

(1) Health Visitors for West Cumberland

(a) **Whitehaven**—One required. Combined duties.

(b) **Cleator Moor**—One required. Combined duties.

(2) District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitors

(a) **Brampton**—Two required.

(b) **Wigton**—One required.

Three-bedroomed house available in both cases, furnished or unfurnished.

(c) **Greystoke** (Ullswater area)—One required.

Furnished cottage available.

(d) **Lazonby**—One required.

Bungalow available, furnished or unfurnished.

(3) District Nurse/Health Visitors for Alston

—Two required.

Three-bedroomed house available, furnished or unfurnished.

(4) District Nurse/Midwives

(a) **Penrith**—One required.

(b) **Millom**—One required.

New flat under construction.

Cars will be provided for all the above appointments. District Training will be an advantage in all cases except under (1).

(5) **Queen's District Training**—Applications are invited from nurses S.R.N., S.C.M., wishing to work as district nurse/midwives in Cumberland. Arrangements can be made for them to take three or four months' training at an approved Queen's Nurses' Training Home.

Application forms obtainable from the County Medical Officer, 11 Portland Square, Carlisle.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY COUNCIL NURSING SERVICES

District nurse-midwife-health visitors required for single districts of:

Appleby—rural area in North Westmorland; **Arnside**—small coastal town in South Westmorland.

Midwife-health visitor required for **Kendal**.

House, furnished or unfurnished, and car (or allowance for own car) provided in all areas.

Apply to County Medical Officer, County Hall, Kendal.

GLOUCESTER DISTRICT NURSING SOCIETY

Domiciliary Midwife wanted for Part II Midwifery Training School.

For particulars apply to: The Superintendent, 14 Clarence Street, Gloucester.

HACKNEY DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Superintendent, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., with rural experience. Opportunity for good experience in administration and to assist with training of students. Resident or non-resident. Apply: Superintendent, 6 Lower Clapton Road, London, E.5.

CITY OF NORWICH

District Nursing Service

Superintendent (non-resident) required. Salary £775 x £30 (4) to £895, plus car allowance. Possession of Queen's and Health Visitor's Certificates desirable. Flat available.

Particulars and application form from The Medical Officer of Health, 68, St. Giles' Street, Norwich, Nor 22E.

ROYAL BURGH OF AYR

Assistant Superintendent of Home Nursing Service

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned resident appointment which entails the instruction of Student Queen's Nurses as well as district work.

Candidates must be R.G.N., S.C.M., and hold the Certificate of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

The salary scale is that provided by the Nurses and Midwives Whitley Council for a Senior Assistant Superintendent. The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination for superannuation purposes.

Applications, giving age and full particulars of experience and qualifications and the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to the undersigned as soon as possible.

Health Department, R. L. LEASK,
32, Miller Road, Ayr Medical Officer of
Health

QUEEN'S NURSES' BENEVOLENT FUND CHRISTMAS APPEAL

Please send your personal gift, or the result of the special efforts being organised, to Miss Ivett, St. Anthony's, Marine Hill, Clevedon, Somerset, not later than the middle of November, when the Committee will allocate your gifts to the Annuitants of this fund. Please mark your letters "Christmas Appeal".

The Committee much appreciate the generous response to this appeal given by colleagues in previous years, and are confident that the response will be no less generous this year.

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Reduced Hire Purchase and Insurance rates to members of Nursing Profession. Seven, A.40 and A.55 Saloons from £108 1s 4d down, 24 monthly instalments £20 4s 0d. Free Brochures. Austin House (D.N.), Highfield, London, N.W.11.

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Apply: District Nurse, 2, Rockland Place, Roche, nr. St. Austell, Cornwall.

Other Advertisements on p. 194

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TRAINING

QUEEN'S INSTITUTE OF DISTRICT NURSING

Health Visitor and District Nurse
Training Courses
1961-1962

Health Visitor Course.

1. Nine months' course approved by the Minister of Health to prepare students for the health visitor's examination of the Royal Society of Health. Courses are held at the Bolton and Brighton Technical Colleges and begin in September.

District Nurse and Health Visitor Course.

2. Courses covering thirteen months to prepare students for:

(a) The national certificate of the Ministry of Health and the certificate of the Queen's Institute (district nursing).

(b) The certificate of the Royal Society of Health (health visiting).

Three months' course in district nursing is taken at approved centres, beginning May/June 1961, and may be followed immediately by nine months' health visitor course beginning in September 1961.

Further information and details may be obtained from the organising tutors at:

1. Bolton Technical College, Manchester Road, Bolton;

2. Arts and Social Studies Department, Brighton Technical College, 237 Preston Road, Brighton.

QUEEN'S INSTITUTE

William Rathbone Staff College

Course in Community Health Administration
Applications are invited from General State Registered Nurses who are (a) district nurses, midwives or health visitors with at least three years' experience in the field; or (b) hospital sisters with at least three years' post-certificate experience who wish to gain a wider knowledge of public health nursing, for the Course in Community Health Administration beginning on Wednesday, 12th April, 1961. Scholarships are available for nurses from Co. Durham, Sunderland, London and other areas.

Further details may be obtained from The Principal, William Rathbone Staff College, 1 Princes Road, Liverpool 8.

CITY OF OXFORD D.N.S.

Queen's Nursing Sister for general nursing only. Resident or non-resident, car driver or cyclist. Consideration is being given to the possibility of attachment of a nurse to a general practice.

Student Queen's Nurses Vacancies for S.R.N., S.C.M., to take three months' course of district training commencing January 1961.

Applications to Superintendent, 39-41 Banbury Road, Oxford.

HACKNEY D.N.A.

Applications are invited for **District Training**. S.R.N., 4 months, S.R.N., S.C.M., 3 months. Vacancies in January and May 1961. Resident or non-resident. Apply to Superintendent, 6 Lower Clapton Road, London, E.5.

NATIONAL

**FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE
MEMORIAL COMMITTEE OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND**

**British Red Cross Society
Scholarships**

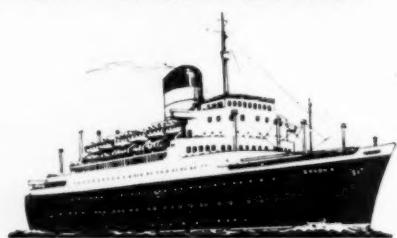
The British Red Cross Society is again awarding two scholarships of £350 each for the 1961/62 session, to British nurses for post-graduate nursing study outside the British Isles.

The scholarship assists with tuition fees, board, lodging and incidental expenses, but does not include the cost of fares to and from the country where the course is taken.

These annual scholarships provide an opportunity for post-graduate study and an international exchange of ideas which must always be invaluable. Candidates must be state registered nurses, holding part I certificate of the Central Midwives Board, and must have attained a high standard of education, with at least three years' good professional experience subsequent to registration. Preference will be given to candidates who show powers of leadership and scholars will be expected to return to positions of responsibility in this country.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Matron-in-Chief, British Red Cross Society, 7 Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.1. Completed forms should be returned not later than 1st March 1960.

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Zoflora Concentrate in Bouquet,
Lavender, Carnation, Jasmin, Lilac, Rose,
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November 1960

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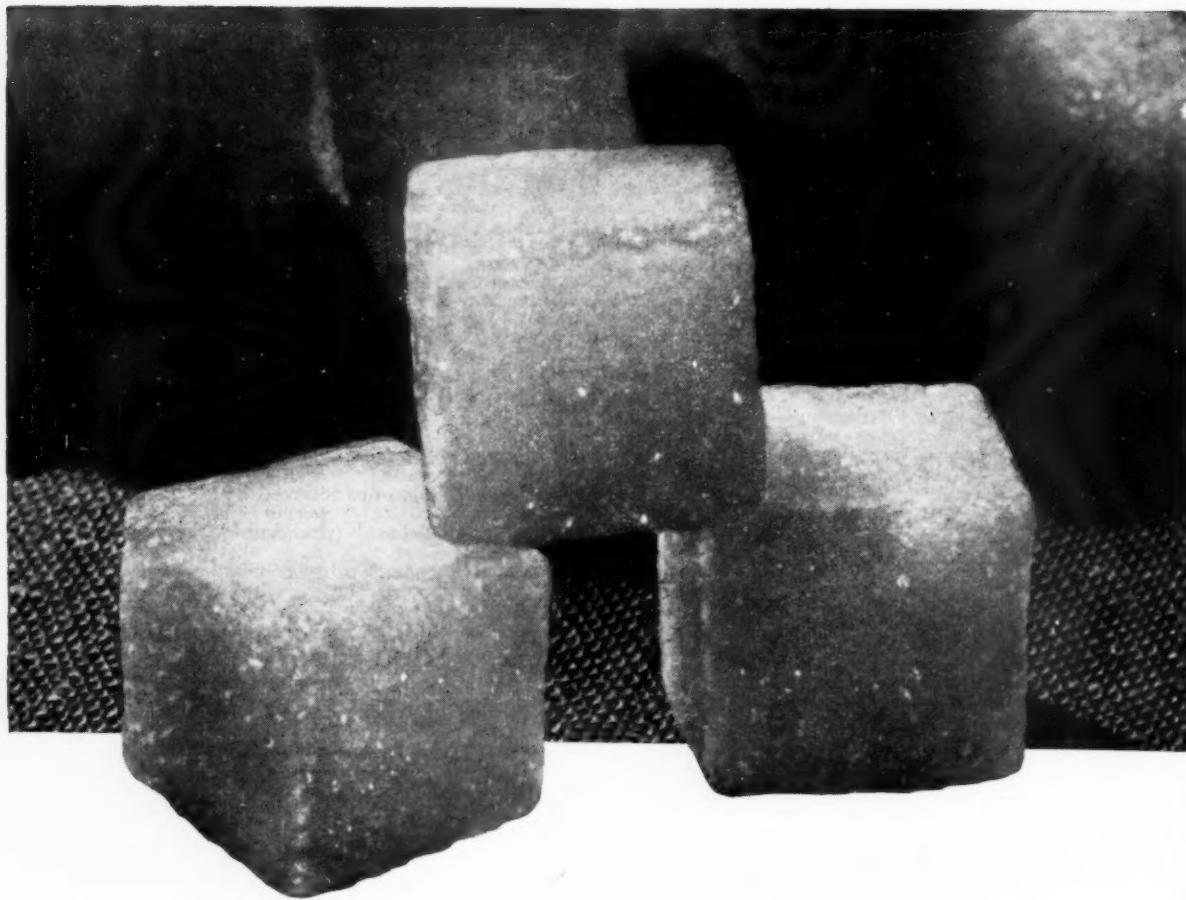
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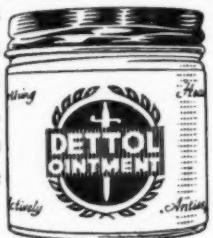
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For the febrile patient, the sick child, the elderly patient Give VITAVEL SYRUP—a combination of vitamins A, B, C and D in an attractive orange flavoured glucose base. This water-miscible preparation is found readily acceptable by children and others who dislike fish-liver oils. It is invaluable for the febrile patient, the sick child and the elderly.

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